THE NATIONAL ERA.

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Washington, D. C.	Par.	Maryland - - - -	1-2 dis.
Baltimore - - - -	Par.	Virginia - - - -	3-4 dis.
Philadelphia - - -	Par.	Western Virginia	1 1-2 dis.
New York - - - -	Par.	Ohio - - - -	1-2 dis.
New York State - -	3-4 dis.	Indiana - - - -	2 1-4 dis.
New England - - -	1-2 dis.	Kentucky - - - -	1-2 dis.
New Jersey - - -	3-4 dis.	Tennessee - - -	3 1-2 dis.
Western Penn. - -	3-4 dis.	Michigan - - - -	5 dis.
Western Penn. - -	1-2 dis.	Canada - - - -	5 dis.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 28, 1848.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1848.

SENATE.

Mr. Downs introduced a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to contract for the transportation, by steam, of the mails between New Orleans and Vera Cruz, which was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Douglas, the bills of last session, for the establishment of the Territorial Governments of Minesota and Nebraska, were taken up and referred to the Committee on Territories.

On motion of Mr. Niles, the bill of last session, providing *for the reduction of postage*, was recommitted to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

The last resolutions, tendering the thanks of Congress to Brigadier General Price, Colonel Doniphan, and their officers and men, for services in the late war, were recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Westcott, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to authorize the draining of the Everglades of Florida, and granting them to said State for that purpose.

After debate by Mr. Westcott in support of the measure, and by Mr. Yulee in opposition thereto, the bill was laid over for the present.

After action upon private bills, and the consideration of executive business,

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Vinton, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to provide for carrying into execution in part, the 12th article of the treaty with Mexico, concluded at Guadalupe Hidalgo; which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The bill appropriates $3,720,000 for payment of the instalment and interest due, under the late treaty with Mexico, on the 30th May, 1849, and $3,540,000 for payment of the instalment and interest due May 30th, 1850.

Mr. Caleb B. Smith, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to establish the Territorial Government of Upper California; which was read twice, and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The 12th section of the bill contains the only reference to the institution of slavery. It is as follows:

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the inhabitants of said Territory shall be entitled to enjoy all and singular the rights, privileges, and appurtenances granted and secured to the people of the Territories of the United States northwest of the river Ohio, by the articles of compact contained in the ordinance for the government of said Territory on the 13th day of July, 1787, and shall be subject to all the conditions, restrictions, and prohibitions, in said articles of compact imposed upon the people of said Territory.

After action upon various resolutions,

The House adjourned.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1848.

SENATE.

Mr. Atchison presented the credentials of the honorable William R. D. Sebastian, elected a Senator from the State of Arkansas, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the honorable Chester Ashley. Mr. S. being duly qualified, resumed his seat.

Mr. Niles submitted a resolution, which was agreed to, calling upon the Postmaster General to communicate to the Senate a copy of the report to him made by S. R. Hobbie, Assistant Postmaster General.

[NOTE.—This call was made in consequence of a rumor that the Postmaster General had refused to make public an able report of his assistant, which demonstrates, most satisfactorily, the entire impracticability of adopting the two cent letter-postage system.—*Reporter.*]

An arrangement was made between Mr. Cameron and Mr. Douglas, by which the latter agreed not to call up the Panama railroad bill until Tuesday week, as Mr. Cameron proposes to be absent for several days.

The remainder of the day was consumed in debate and action upon private bills.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SLAVE TRADE IN THE DISTRICT.

Mr. Gott offered the following resolution, and demanded the previous question thereon:

Whereas the traffic now prosecuted in this metropolis of the Republic in human beings, as chattels, is contrary to natural justice and the fundamental principles of our political system, and is notoriously a reproach to our country throughout Christendom, and a serious impediment to the progress of republican liberty among the nations of the earth: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee for the District of Columbia be instructed to report a bill, as soon as practicable, prohibiting the slave trade in said District.

The question having been read—

Mr. Haralson moved that it be laid on the table.

Mr. Wentworth and Mr. Gott demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

And the resolution having been again read—

The question on the motion of Mr. Haralson was taken, and resulted—yeas 82, nays 85—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Barringer, Beale, Bedinger, Bocock, Botts, Boyd, Boydon, Bridges, Wm. Brown, Charles Brown, Albert G. Brown, Buckner, Burt, Chapman, Chase, Frank. Clark, Beverly L. Clarke, Howell Cobb, Williamson R. W. Cobb, Cocke, Crisfield, Crozier, Daniel, Donnell, Garnett Duncan, Dunn, Alexander Evans, Featherston, Ficklin, Flournoy, French, Fulton, Gaines, Gentry, Goggin, Green, Willard P. Hall, Haralson, Harmanson, Harris, Hill, George S. Houston, John W. Houston, Charles J. Ingersoll, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Iverson, Jameson, Andrew Johnson, George W. Jones, John W. Jones, Kennon, La Sere, Levin, Ligon, Lincoln, Lumpkin, Mallory, McDowell, McLane, Miller, Morehead, Morse, Outlaw, Peyton, Pillsbury, Preston, Richey, John A. Rockwell, Shepperd, Truman Smith, Stephens, Charles E. Stuart, Strong, Thibodeaux, Thomas, Richard W. Thompson, Tompkins, Tuck, Venable, Wallace, Wick, Wilkins, Wilson, and Woodward—83.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Barringer, Bocock, Botts, Boyden, Bridges, Brinkerhoff, Brodhead, Burrows, Calhoon, Campbell, Carter, Caruthers, Cathcart, Chapman, Cocke, Crisfield, Crozier, Daniel, Donnell, Dunn, Embree, Alexander Evans, Featherston, Florence, French, Fulton, Gaines, Gentry, Goggin, Green, Willard P. Hall, Hamlin, Harris, Hilliard, Hilyer, Holmes, G. S. Houston, Hubbard, Hudson, Hunt, James H. Johnson, Andrew Johnson, George W. Jones, John W. Jones, Kennon, La Sere, Levin, Ligon, Lincoln, Lumpkin, Mallory, McDowell, McLane, Miller, Morehead, Morse, Outlaw, Peyton, Pillsbury, Preston, Sawyer, Shepperd, Simpson, Stanton, Stephens, Thibodeaux, Thomas, Richard W. Thompson, Tompkins, Venable, Wallace, Wick, Wilkins, Wilson, and Woodward—81.

NAYS—Messrs. Belcher, Bingham, Blackmar, Blanchard, Bowlby, Butler, Canby, Cathcart, Cleveland, Conger, Cranston, Crowell, Cummins, Darling, Dickey, Dickinson, Dixon, Daniel Duncan, Edwards, Embree, Nathan Evans, Farran, Farrelly, Fisher, Fries, Giddings, Gott, Grosbeck, Nathan K. Hall, James G. Hampton, Henley, Henry, Elias B. Holmes, Hubbard, Hudson, Hunt, James H. Johnson, Ketchum, Kidd, Leffler, Lord, Lyndes, McIlvaine, Horace Mann, Marsh, Marvin, Morris, Nes Mann, Marsh, Marvin, Meade, Morris, Morse, Mullin, Newell, Palfrey, Peaslee, Peck, Pettit, Pollock, Putnam, Reynolds, Robinson, Rockhill, Julius Rockwell, Rose, Root, Ramsey, St. John, Silvester, Slingerland, Smart, Starkweather, Charles E. Stuart, Strohm, Strong, Thompson, Thurston, Tuck, Van Dyke, Vinton, Warren, Wentworth, White, Wilmot, and Wilson—83.

So the House decided that the resolution should not be laid on the table.

The question then recurring on the demand for the previous question,

Mr. Vinton rose to inquire of the Chair whether the resolution was open to amendment?

The Speaker said it would be open to amendment if the previous question should not be seconded.

The question being then taken, the demand for the previous question was seconded—yeas 85, nays 49.

Upon the question, "Shall the main question upon the adoption of the resolution be put?" "Shall it be put?" the yeas and nays were demanded and ordered; and being taken, the yeas were 112, nays 64, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs Abbott, Ashmun, Beale, Bedinger, Belcher, Bingham, Blackmar, Blanchard, Bowlin, Boyd, William G. Brown, Albert G. Brown, Burt, Cleveland, Conger, Cranston, Crowell, Cummins, Darling, Dickey, Dickinson, Chase, Frank. Clark, Beverly L. Clarke, Williamson R. W. Cobb, Collamer, Conger, Cranston, Crowell, Cummins, Darling, Dickey, Dickinson, Dixon, Daniel Duncan, Edwards, Nathan Evans, Farran, Farrelly, Ficklin, Fisher, Fries, Giddings, Gott, Greeley, Grosbeck, Grinnell, Hale, Nathan K. Hall, Hamlin, Hampton, Harris, Henley, Henry, Elias B. Holmes, G. S. Houston, Hubbard, Hudson, Hunt, Ingersoll, Inge, James. Andrew Johnson, James H. Johnson, Ketchum, Kidd, Leffler, Lincoln, Lord, Lyndes, McIlvaine, Horace Mann, Marsh, Marvin, Meade, Morris, Morse, Mullin, Newell, Palfrey, Peaslee, Peck, Pettit, Pollock, Putnam, Reynolds, Robinson, Rockhill, Julius Rockwell, Root, Ramsey, St. John, Silvester, Slingerland, Smart, Starkweather, Strohm, James Thompson, William Thompson, Thurston, Tuck, Van Dyke, Vinton, Warren, Wentworth, White, Wiley, Williams, Wilson, and Woodward—113.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Barringer, Bocock, Botts, Boyden, Brady, Bridges, Buckner, Butler, Chapman, Cocke, Crisfield, Crozier, Daniel, Donnell, Dunn, Embree, Alexander Evans, Featherston, Florence, French, Fulton, Gaines, Gentry, Goggin, Green, Willard P. Hall, James G. Hampton, Hilliard, Hilyer, Holmes, G. S. Houston, Hubbard, Hudson, Hunt, Thomson, Ingersoll, Ivenson, Jameson, Andrew Johnson, George W. Jones, John W. Jones, Kennon, La Sere, Levin, Ligon, Lincoln, Lumpkin, McClernand, McDowell, McLane, Miller, Morehead, Morse, Outlaw, Peyton, Pillsbury, Preston, Sawyer, Shepperd, Simpson, Stanton, Stephens, Thibodeaux, Thomas, Richard W. Thompson, Tompkins, Venable, Wallace, Wick, Wilkins, Wilson, and Woodward—81.

So the main question was ordered to be put.

Mr. Houston of Alabama, and Mr. Venable, called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

Mr. Donnell inquired of the Chair, if it would now be in order to move that there be a call of the House?

The Speaker answered in the negative.

And the main question, "Shall the resolution be adopted?" was then taken, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 112, nays 81, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Ashmun, Belcher, Bingham, Blackmar, Blanchard, Butler, Canby, Cathcart, Calhoun, Caruthers, Cleveland, Conger, Cranston, Darling, Dickey, Dickinson, Dixon, Daniel Duncan, Edwards, Embree, Nathan Evans, Farran, Farrelly, Fisher, Fries, Giddings, Gott, Greeley, Nathan K. Hall, James G. Hampton, Henley, Henry, Elias B. Holmes, Hubbard, Hudson, Hunt, James H. Johnson, Ketchum, Kidd, Daniel P. King, Leffler, Lord, Lyndes, McIlvaine, Horace Mann, Marsh, Marvin, Morris, Nes Mann, Marsh, Marvin, Meade, Peck, Pettit, Pollock, Putnam, Reynolds, Richey, Robinson, Julius Rockwell, John A. Rockwell, Rose, Root, Ramsey, St. John, Silvester, Slingerland, Smart, Starkweather, Charles E. Stuart, Strohm, Strong, Thompson, Thurston, Tuck, Van Dyke, Vinton, Warren, Wentworth, White, Wiley, Williams, Wilson, and Woodward—113.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Barringer, Bocock, Botts, Boyden, Brady, Bridges, Buckner, Burt, Chapman, Cocke, Crisfield, Crozier, Daniel, Donnell, Dunn, Embree, Alexander Evans, Featherston, Florence, Flournoy, French, Fulton, Gaines, Gentry, Goggin, Green, Willard P. Hall, Haralson, Harmanson, Harris, Hill, George S. Houston, John W. Houston, Charles J. Ingersoll, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Ivenson, Jameson, Andrew Johnson, George W. Jones, John W. Jones, Kennon, La Sere, Levin, Ligon, Lincoln, Lumpkin, McClernand, McDowell, McLane, Miller, Morehead, Morse, Outlaw, Peyton, Pillsbury, Preston, Sawyer, Shepperd, Simpson, Stanton, Stephens, Thibodeaux, Thomas, Richard W. Thompson, Tompkins, Venable, Wallace, Wick, Wilkins, Wilson, and Woodward—81.

So the Senate proceeded to such a rule, and there was no power to enforce it, except by a vote of censure.

Mr. Truman Smith said, that, if his name was called, he was ready to vote.

The Speaker said it was too late to vote, except by unanimous consent.

Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, (who voted in support of the resolution,) moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the resolution was adopted, and was proceeding to address the House upon the motion, when

Mr. Collamer rose to a point of order, and inquired of the Chair whether this motion was now in order. Was it debatable without being now one day?

The Speaker did not recollect a case in point; but it seemed to him that the effect of the adoption of the rule to debate a motion to reconsider a vote on a resolution, when debate on the resolution itself would not be in order. The Chair *felt* disposed to reply, therefore, that the motion to reconsider should go over until to-morrow morning, because it involved the general merits of the resolution. If to-morrow arrived, the gentleman would now proceed with his remarks.

Objections were made in several quarters.

After some conversation upon the question of order,

Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, said that he believed no objection had been made to his proceeding.

Objection was made.

Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina, said that he had a suggestion to make, by which the necessity of any further motion might be superseded in a very easy manner. He proposed that every Southern member should withdraw from the Hall, and leave the House altogether.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll appealed from the decision of the Chair, that the motion for reconsideration was not debatable to-day; and the question being put, the Chair was sustained—yeas 116, nays not counted.

So the motion for reconsideration lies over.

Mr. Vinton, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the annual fortification bill.

Mr. Palfrey gave notice of a motion for leave to offer an amendment to the 31st rule of the House, which changed the duties of standing committees, in the following words, viz:

"And after the expiration of thirty days from the reference of any subject to any committee it shall be in order for any member or members of said committee to present a report or reports on said subject, in his or their own behalf, whenever said committee shall be called on for reports, provided that the majority of said committee shall have failed to offer a report upon said subject."

[The object of this amendment is to lessen the facility with which committees, a majority of whose members are opposed to any measure presented for their consideration, are able to smother the subjects consigned to them.]

Mr. McClernand moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the present traffic in the public lands should cease, and that they should be disposed of to occupants and cultivators on proper conditions, and on a price as will nearly indemnify the cost of their purchase, management, and sale.

Mr. Thompson, of Indiana, moved to lay it on the table; which motion was decided in the affirmative—yeas 104, nays 61.

After the consideration of several resolutions of inquiry,

The House adjourned.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1848.

SENATE.

Mr. Benton was, at his own request, excused from further service as Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, and Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, was appointed to the vacancy. Mr. Benton, however, continues a member of the Committee.

After the consideration of several private bills

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to authorize the draining of the Everglades of Florida, and to grant the same to said State for that purpose.

A somewhat lengthy debate ensued upon this bill, in which the general question of internal improvements by the Federal Government was incidentally discussed; pending which, the Senate went into Executive session, and after some time spent therein, the doors were reopened, and

The Senate adjourned until Tuesday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After an unsuccessful attempt, on the part of Mr. Howell Cobb, to get up a discussion of the motion made on yesterday to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Gott's resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to report a bill abolishing the slave trade in the District of Columbia had passed,

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar; and after some time consumed in the consideration of private bills, the Committee rose, and after debate upon a resolution relative to the purchase of books for members of Congress,

The House adjourned.

CONSTITUTION OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

[CONTINUED.]

CHAPTER 5.—*Of the Executive.*

Art. 43. The French people delegate the Executive power to a citizen, who shall receive the title of President of the Republic.

Art. 44. The President must be a native Frenchman, thirty years of age at least, and must never have lost the quality of Frenchman.

Art. 45. The President of the Republic shall be elected for four years, and shall not be eligible for reelection until after an interval of four years. Neither shall the Vice President, nor any of his relations or kindred, to the sixth degree, inclusive, be eligible for election after him, within the same interval of time.

Art. 46. The election shall take place on the second Sunday in the month of May, in the year next preceding the expiration of the powers of the President, or from any other cause, a President be elected at any other period, his powers shall cease on the second Sunday in the month of May, in the fourth year following his election. The President shall be elected by ballot, and by an absolute majority of votes, by the direct suffrage of all the electors of the French Departments and of Algeria.

Art. 47. The records of the electoral operations shall be transmitted immediately by the Electoral Assembly, which shall determine without delay upon the validity of the election, and shall proclaim the result of the voting. If any candidate shall only receive one-half of all the votes cast, or unless he shall receive at least two millions of votes, or if the conditions required by article 44 are not fulfilled, the National Assembly shall then elect the President of the Republic by an absolute majority, and by ballot, from among the three citizens who have received the most votes, or shall have received the greatest number of votes.

Art. 48. Before entering upon his functions, the President of the Republic shall take an oath, in the presence of the Assembly, according to the terms and tenor following: "In presence of God, and before the French People, represented by the National Assembly, I swear to remain faithful to the Democratic Republic, one and indivisible, and to fulfil all the duties which the Constitution imposes upon me."

Art. 49. He shall have the right to bring in bills by his Ministers in the National Assembly. He shall watch over and secure the execution of the laws.

Art. 50. He shall dispose of the armed force, without ever being able to command it in person.

Art. 51. He shall have the power, subsequently to session any portion of the French soil or territory, nor shall he be able to dissolve or adjourn the National Assembly, nor shall he have power in any manner to suspend the laws, or the operation of the Constitution and laws.

Art. 52. He shall, every year, present, by a message, the state of the affairs of the Republic.

Art. 53. He shall negotiate and ratify treaties. But he shall not have power to declare war. It has been approved by the National Assembly.

Art. 54. He shall watch over the defence of the State; but he shall not have power to undertake any war without the consent of the National Assembly.

Art. 55. He shall have the pardoning power; but he shall not exercise it except after consulting the Council of State. Special amnesties shall only be granted by the Assembly. The President of the Republic, the Ministers, as well as all other persons condemned by the high court of justice, shall only be able to be pardoned by the National Assembly.

Art. 56. The President of the Republic shall promulgate the laws in the name of the French people.

Art. 57. Laws of emergency shall be promulgated after three days from their passage, and other laws after one month, counting from the day when they have been adopted and passed by the National Assembly.

Art. 58. During the period of delay specified, the President of the Republic may demand of assemblies, judges of the first instance, and judges of appeals, members of the court of cassation, court of accounts, and Councils of Prefecture, the Presidents of the Republic, according to a system of candidateship or conditions hereafter to be regulated by law.

Art. 86. The magistrates shall be appointed by the President of the Republic.

Art. 87. The judges of the first instance and of appeal, and the members of the court of cassation, shall be appointed for life. They shall not be dismissed or suspended, except after formal judgment pronounced by them, nor be pensioned except for causes, and according to procedures appointed by law.

Art. 88. The councils of war and of revision of the armies shall be formed by land, the tribunals of commerce, the *prud'hommes*, and other special tribunals, shall retain their present organization, and their present functions, until the law shall decide otherwise.

Art. 89. Conflicts of jurisdiction between courts shall be regulated by a special tribunal, composed of members of the court of cassation, and of councillors of state, to be designated every three years, an equal number, by the respective bodies to which they belong. The organic laws shall be under the presidentship of the Minister of Justice.

Art. 90. Appeals for incompetence or excess of power, against the decisions of the court of cassation, shall be carried before the above tribunal of conflictive jurisdiction.

Art. 91. A high court of justice shall decide, without appeal or cassation, the punishment, all accusations made by the National Assembly against the President of the Republic or his ministers, and all cases of attempts or plots against the person or fortune of the common property, by secret ballot, and an absolute majority, the judges and assistant judges of the high court. The five judges, who will sit regularly, will themselves select their presidents. The magistrates performing the functions of the public ministry shall be designated by the President of the Republic; and, in the event of the accusation of the President of the ministers, by the National Assembly, the jury, to the number of thirty-six, and four supplementary ones, shall be taken from among the members of the general councils of the Departments. Representatives of the people shall not be able to compose any part of these juries.

Art. 93. When a decree of the National Assembly shall have ordered the formation of the high court of justice, as also in the cases provided for in the 68th article, on the requisition of the President of the Republic, the High Court, presided of the court of appeal, and in default of that court, the president of the tribunal of the first instance of the Department, shall proceed, by public assembly, for the name of a member of the general council.

Art. 94. On the day indicated by the judgment, if there are less than thirty-six members present, the number shall be filled up by supplementary jurymen, drawn by lot by the president of the high court of justice from among the names of the members of the council general of the Department in which the court holds its sitting.

Art. 95. Those jurymen who shall not have given an adequate excuse, shall be condemned to a fine of not less than one thousand francs, and not more than ten thousand, besides suffering the deprivation of their political rights for five years at the utmost.

Art. 96. Both the accused and the public accuser shall have the right to challenge, as in ordinary cases.

Art. 97. The verdict of the jury pronouncing the accused guilty, cannot be rendered except by a majority of two-thirds of all the jurymen.

Art. 98. The High Court of Justice, responsibility, the National Assembly may, according to the circumstances, send the accused minister to be tried, either before the high court of justice, or by the ordinary tribunals for civil remedies.

Art. 99. The National Assembly and the President of the Republic may, at all events, transmit the examination of the acts of accusation, (except of the President himself) to the council of state, the report of whom, in the premises, shall be published.

Art. 100. The President of the Republic can only be brought to trial before the high court of justice. Except as is provided for by article 68, he cannot be tried, unless upon accusation made by the National Assembly, for crimes and misdemeanors, which shall be determined by law.

CHAPTER 5.—*Of the Public Forces.*

Art. 101. Armies shall be created for the purpose of defending the State against enemies from without, and at the same time made to secure, internally, the maintenance of order and the execution of the laws. They are essentially obedient. No armed force can constitute a deliberative body.

Art. 102. Every Frenchman is bound to serve as soldier, and to belong to the National Guard, except in cases of exception provided by law. The privilege for every citizen to liberate himself from the performance of military and service shall be regulated by the law of recruitment.

Art. 103. The organization of the National Guard, and the constitution of the army, shall be regulated by law.

Art. 104. The public force is essentially obedient. No armed force can constitute a deliberative body.

Art. 105. The public force employed to maintain internal order can only act upon the requisition of the constituted authorities, according to the regulations prescribed by the legislative power.

Art. 106. A law shall determine those cases in which the state of siege shall be declared, and shall regulate the forms and determine the effects of this measure.

Art. 107. No foreign troops can be introduced into the French territory, without the previous consent of the National Assembly.

CHAPTER 10.—*Special Arrangements.*

Art. 108. Whenever, in the last year of a legislature, any National Assembly shall have expressed the wish that the Constitution should be modified, its whole or in part, this revision shall be entered upon in the following manner: The wish expressed by the Assembly shall not be considered until after three resolutions, except after three successive deliberations held, each on the subject, at the interval of one month between each deliberation, and the measure shall only be carried by a majority of three-fourths of the votes. The number of votes in favor of this revision must be 500 at least. The Assembly for revision shall only be formed of the members of the legislative engage in the special revision for which it has been assembled; yet, in cases of emergency, it may provide for legislative necessities.

Art. 111. The National Assembly confides the deposite of the present Constitution, and of the rights consecrated by it, to the keeping and to the patriotism of all Frenchmen.

CHAPTER 12.—*Transitory Arrangements.*

Art. 112. The provisions of the codes, laws, and regulations, now in force, and which are not contrary to the present Constitution, shall remain in force until otherwise legislated by law.

Art. 113. All the authorities constituted by the present laws shall continue in the exercise of their present functions until the promulgation of the organic laws which relate to them.

Art. 114. The law of judiciary organization will determine the particular mode for the appointment and first composition of the new tribunals.

Art. 115. Immediately after the vote upon the Constitution, the National Assembly organic laws shall be proceeded upon, in such manner as shall be determined by a special law for the purpose.

Art. 116. The first election of a President of the Republic shall take place immediately with the special law on this subject, passed by the National Assembly on the 28th of October, 1848.

A RELIGIOUS BROTHERHOOD OF ROBBERS.—The Dakoits, although in their aggregation and in their following acknowledged leaders or sirdars, have been no more than the Thugs known in the south of Europe, or the banditti of the middle ages, yet resembled more nearly some of the illegal confederations of Italy, than any known in modern days and more civilized communities in Europe, in their assembling by night only, and dispersing and following peaceable occupations during the day; in their habits of life, which, in the cultivation of the soil, or following mechanical trades. Individuals among them were well known as such to the police, but no measures were projected, and by whose orders the gang was assembled at an appointed spot, generally a grove near the village to be attacked. The members of the gang were rarely known to their sirdars, and sometimes to each other, repaired to the place, variously armed, chiefly with swords, clubs, and a few with matchlocks and blunderbusses. Their numbers varied from 10 or 15 to 50 or 60. When collected, their marauding excursion was usually preceded by a religious ceremony, or worship of the goddess Durga, the patroness of thieves, typified by a water-pot, or a few blades of grass. The ceremony was conducted by a Brahmin, who had previously made friends with the Hindoo servants of the intended victim, by a promise of a portion of their spoil, they marched with lighted torches, and with the ceremonies and music of Brahminals, shall retain their present organization, and their present functions, until the law shall decide otherwise.

Art. 89. Conflicts of jurisdiction between courts shall be regulated by a special tribunal, composed of members of the court of cassation, and of councillors of state, to be designated every three years, an equal number, by the respective bodies to which they belong. The organic laws shall be under the presidentship of the Minister of Justice.

Art. 90. Appeals for incompetence or excess of power, against the decisions of the court of cassation, shall be carried before the above tribunal of conflictive jurisdiction.

Art. 91. A high court of justice shall decide, without appeal or cassation, the punishment, all accusations made by the National Assembly against the President of the Republic or his ministers, and all cases of attempts or plots against the person or fortune of the common property, by secret ballot, and an absolute majority, the judges and assistant judges of the high court. The five judges, who will sit regularly, will themselves select their presidents. The magistrates performing the functions of the public ministry shall be designated by the President of the Republic; and, in the event of the accusation of the President of the ministers, by the National Assembly, the jury, to the number of thirty-six, and four supplementary ones, shall be taken from among the members of the general councils of the Departments. Representatives of the people shall not be able to compose any part of these juries.

Art. 93. When a decree of the National Assembly shall have ordered the formation of the high court of justice, as also in the cases provided for in the 68th article, on the requisition of the President of the Republic, the High Court, presided of the court of appeal, and in default of that court, the president of the tribunal of the first instance of the Department, shall proceed, by public assembly, for the name of a member of the general council.

Art. 94. On the day indicated by the judgment, if there are less than thirty-six members present, the number shall be filled up by supplementary jurymen, drawn by lot by the president of the high court of justice from among the names of the members of the council general of the Department in which the court holds its sitting.

For the National Era.

THE ERROR AND ITS EXPIATION.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

W——, a large and flourishing village, and county seat, in the western part of Pennsylvania, was first visited by a regular tornado of Speculation, in the year 1835. Then every holder of a portion of land large enough for a cabbage garden considered himself a Croesus in chrysalis—a small Coutts—a Rothschild in prospective.

In all W——, there was but one man of property who was not infected by this strange mania. This was Stephen Harton, a merchant and large landed proprietor, who, by a natural genius for money-making, early habits of action, long dealing with all men, and especial hard dealing with the poor, had amassed a princely fortune, which he was too wise to put in jeopardy by that perilous game of speculation, the termination and consequences of which he but too surely prophesied.

The wealth of Stephen Harton, while it gave him influence and consideration in society, had failed to make him a gentleman. He was coarse in his manners and in all his ways of thinking, but filled with a vulgar jealousy of his superiors in education and refinement.

Mrs. Harton was a woman of an amiable temper, but of limited understanding; thoroughly worldly-minded—given up to fashion; one who made money and spent it, and left her in vain and terrible struggle to be what nature never intended her for—a lady.

Their family of this admirably matched pair consisted alone of a son and a daughter. James Alexander Harton, or, as he wrote the name, J. Alexander, was, at the time I have chosen for the commencement of this sketch, an idle, self-conceited coxcomb of eighteen—the absolute aversion of the village girls for his rudeness and ridiculous vanity—the horror of all little children for his disposition to play off cruel and aplish tricks upon them, and to impose in countless ways on their unsuspicious natures. He had maternal college; but being suspended in a short time for his dandified lawlessness—a characteristic which his fond parents regarded as evincing rare cleverness and spirit.

Strangely unlike all these was the only daughter of the house—Caroline, or Carry, as she was frequently called—a sweet, modest, blooming girl of fifteen, inheriting neither the coarseness of the father, nor the silliness of the mother, nor yet partaking of the heartlessness of the son. With natural refinement, she united the cultivation of a heart of warmth and truth—a just and gentle spirit—hers was, indeed, a soft, redeeming presence in that hard home. Like a sunbeam in a dark place,[1] and her frank and unwordly contentedness a sight of gladness and refreshment there.

Would that I had the pleasant power to turn the current of the narrative from the terrible "change came o'er the spirit of the dream" of spoonbores—or rather there was a sudden and unlooked for change in the fate of a fairly dream of exhaustless wealth, to find themselves beggars. Among those utterly and irretrievably ruined was William Mason, a man of most respected and honorable name, who had for his friend from the time of the greatest exultation and rejoicing, in the terrible "change came o'er the spirit of the dream" of speculators

The witnesses were—the postmaster, who testified that George had mailed a money letter a day or two before; and the farmer, who took charge of the package for Mrs. Mason. Mr. Harlton also produced, as proof, his clerk's own private memorandum book, in which were set down both the money and the groceries sent home. To the charge of taking these unlawfully, George pleaded guilty, but declined to justify himself by an exposure of the state of want to which his father's family had been reduced. He however stated, repeatedly and solemnly, that he had intended soon to make restitution from his wages.

Mr. Harlton proceeded to state that, for some months he had suspected his young clerk; that he had missed money at different times, and in considerable sums; and that no one on the premises, besides George, could have taken it.

"What say you to this charge, young man?" demanded the magistrate, roughly.

"I took but this ten dollar note; God knows that was all," replied George.

While the examination was going on, Caroline Harlton was returning from school; and, seeing a crowd collected at the court-house, inquired of a young lad the cause of the unusual excitement.

"Why," he replied, "didn't you know, we have taken George Mason up for stealing money from your father? They'll send him to the State's prison, I guess!"

Caroline staid to hear no more; but, rushing into the court-house, and bravely struggling her way through the crowd of men and boys, reached her father, and, throwing her arms around him, cried, "Oh! father, have mercy on George! I am sure he is no thief! Save him, for my sake, father!"

"Silence!" said Mr. Harlton, in a low, hissing tone, peculiar to him when furiously angry. "James, take home your sister!"

James Alexander stepped resilly forward, and, dragged, rather than led, the weeping girl away.

The friends of George Mason in the — were not of the most influential class. There was none to help him in his hour of peril. He was "dumb before his accusers," sitting ever with his eyes cast down, and his face crimson with the flush of shame.

Angels might have frowned on the arrogance of a petty human judge, if, "dressed in a little authority," on the horrible injustice of the decision, which at the instance of a man "who fared sumptuously every day" on wealth accumulated by extortion from the poor, that noble boy, this good, affectionate child, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the county jail!

On Saturday night, Mrs. Mason and Julia kept the supper waiting a long time for the expected son and brother, and Dory and little Fanny stood at the window, looking eagerly down the road as it was very late. But he did not come. They knelt in their evening worship, and *he* was not with them. Alas, at that moment, he was kneeling on the stone prison floor, with the dark, damp prison walls shut him, trying to pray, but only groaning out his helpless grief to God. Sunday, which that loving home-circle had hoped would have been twice blessed by his dear presence, passed slowly and sadly, and it was again night, but he did not come. Monday, a letter was brought by the poor mother a letter from Mr. Harton, stating, in brief, cold terms, the errors and humiliation of her son.

Then was the cup of sorrow drained to the dregs by that bereaved and dying woman; then did a fearful weight of woe, greater than she could bear, crush down the strong affection of the sister; then did the shadow of a mighty grief fall on the clear brows of those little children, and the solemnity of a dread misfortune fill their tender hearts, hushing the laugh of joy and the careless prattle of innocence.

A short time after the events above narrated, Caroline Harton left her home for a boarding-school in an Eastern city. She had been in disgrace with her family ever since her vain attempt to shield her friend, by an appeal to her father's mercy, before the court. Her conduct was deemed in the highest degree improper and unladylike, and her affection for George treated as a crime. Her brother accompanied her to the seminary, and afterwards proceeded to New York, where he was to pursue the study of the law, under an eminent practitioner.

Before Caroline left W——, she managed to send George Mason an affectionate letter of farewell, which the youth received, over, and placed between the leaves of his Bible.

As a prisoner, George could not complain of ill usage. The jailer, "old Jack Brady," as he was called, a warm-hearted Irishman, had much sympathy in the young man's misfortunes, and treated with uncommon consideration one so unlike a common criminal. Little did any one think in a cell, but gave him a good-sized and quite comfortable apartment, and did not require him to labor more than his inclination prompted. George had books, writing materials, &c., in his room, and a little white muslin curtain concealed somewhat the iron bars of his window.

Julia Mason came once a week to see her brother, but the sexton, the distance, and above all her mother's ill health, prevented more frequent visits. That sweet girl never pained her brother's poor heart by the slightest blame or reproach, but ever spoke to him hopefully and most tenderly. But George never smiled, and seldom raised his sad eyes from the ground. His proud spirit bowed by the sense of his humiliation, as by the weight of years and many sorrows.

Weeks had passed, and every week an age to the suffering and remorseful soul of George Mason. It was the morning of the first of January. Tossing on his sleepless couch, he had heard the old year rung out and the new year rung in; and now, outside the prison walls, he could hear the joyous cries of meeting friends—"A happy new year!" "A happy new year!" and he had buried his head bowed on his hands, thinking sorrowfully on the happiness gone by forever. It were a mockery now to wish him a happy new year, as they were there any near who cared for him; he was desolate, despairing. Suddenly steps were heard on the stone pavement without—the massive bolts flew back—the door swung open—and old Jack Brady called out, "Master George, here is your father!"

George sprang eagerly forward, then paused, and cast down his eyes, while his face became deeply crimsoned. The next moment he was clasped in a close and tender embrace, and, raising his arms about his father, he clung to him, but he dared not meet his eye. "Look up, my son!" said Mr. Mason. "you are no criminal, but dearer than ever to my heart for the pain you have suffered—look up!" But George only buried his face in his father's bosom, and wept aloud.

And thus they stood, locked in each other's embrace, trembling and swaying with the passionate outburst of ungovernable emotion—sob answering sob, tear falling for tear, while words of gentle soothing replied to broken confessions, and the sweet terms of household tenderness fell from the lips of that strong man, interrupted by fond kisses, which he pressed on the brow of his son, as it were an infant he held in his arms.

Mr. Mason soon proceeded to remove his family to W——, so that they might be near the care of a minister to his comfort and cheer his loneliness.

This was, indeed, a happy change for George; for though the labors and duties of his father and eldest sister prevented their being much with him, and the ill health of his mother precluded the idea of her visiting his sad home, he was often allowed the company of his younger brothers and little brother; and the visits of these dear children were so many gleams of sunlight on his dark path.

During the winter and spring, the health of Mrs. Mason rapidly failed, till all might behold the shadows of the coming night falling around her. Sorrow and misfortune had done their office-work, and that worn spirit was at length sinking beneath their stern ministrations.

One evening, early in June, while Julia was making one of her brief visits to her brother, a messenger came from her home, saying that a sudden change had taken place in the invalid—that it was feared she was dying. Julia rose up to go, but George clung to her, with a cry of anguish, saying that he also *must* see his mother once more. The jailor heard the sound, and shaking a key from his eye, without staying to consider whether the law would justify him, bade George go home with his sister, and return to prison until morning.

Ah, old Jack Brady, God will reward thee for that!

I cannot describe the scene at that death-bed. No mortal pen could adequately describe it. Yet there the wild weeping of the children—the pale, calm grief of Julia—the unspeakable sorrow of the husband and father—the solemn death-bed with the dread anguish of spirit with which George bent over the dying form of his mother. Bitter, remorseful thoughts, and terrible misgivings, pierced and lacerated his breast, like the quick thrusts of a two-edged sword; and though she smiled on him when he came, and laid back the hair from his forehead, and kissed his quivering lips, and kissed his tears away, and called him her "dear boy," her "good and darling child," and blest him with her last breath, he could not be comforted, but flung his arms around his mother, and hid his face in her dead breast, while the groans of his heart-agony followed her pure soul as it ascended. It almost seemed that the spirit which passed so tranquilly from her own form had also gone out from his, but fiercely rent the way as it passed.

From that hour a change came over George Mason. The hand of Death was on him! He had loved his mother with no common affection; from his infancy his soul had been filled with a yearning tenderness, an almost adoring reverence for that good and gentle being; and now, now he could not live without her—no, not even love.

It seemed the last star had been struck from life's heaven, and the world, so darkened before, gloomed about him like midnight wastes; he had lost his way, and sunk down despairing. The hand of Death was on him! That crimson flush which had so long dyed his face with nature's badge of humiliation had now changed, or seemed to concentrate into a small hectic spot, which glowed like fire in either cheek—his sunken eye met with no glad recognition of the spring flowers which his little sisters brought—his step grew languid, and he had no power to rise in the sunshine. The hand of Death was on him!

But it was said of another young existence, that the morning was coming fast on its morning—that perchance the violets were budding, while the shroud flower over the grave-rest of loveliness, but yet half unfolded—whose early bloom had been gathered to deck the bosom of the Bridegroom—whose morning fragrance had been wafted to Paradise.

Caroline Harton had been brought home a sad and faltering invalid, from her gay and cheerful school, and grown slow and spiritless—her eyes strangely bright—the gladness had gone out of her voice, and her step—"why was written on her brow, in the mournful tracery of its clear, blue veins. None met her with laughter and pleasant jesting, or called her "Carry," now.

Whenever she could, she sat alone, she left with the jailor, or his kind wife, brief, sisterly notes, or a present of fruit and flowers, for George, but she dared not go to see him. She thought of him as victim to her father's sternness, and bitterly felt herself condemned for the wrong which had been done him—a fearful wrong, though the law sanctioned it.

Still weaker and weaker grew George Mason until July, when a severe hemorrhage of the lungs almost threw him senseless to the floor. He no longer move about his room without support, and his father and sister were now his constant attendants—a good neighbor taking care of the household at home.

One day the invalid complained that his bed was too hard, and his father brought for him a soft, wide couch, which he placed by the door, ever he wished. As he was laid upon this, he said, with a faint smile, "Here Mary, and Willie, and mother died, and I shall die!" But suddenly he raised himself, crying, "take me up, father, for I redeemed this couch with *that* money!" And he would no more be laid there.

As George grew weak and ill, he seemed to become more painfully sensible of the error he had committed, and the disgrace he had brought upon himself and family. He said often that he was the more resigned to die, from the conviction that living he should be a wretched and broken-hearted man. To this he was almost painful to behold. He clung to the robe of Christian meekness with his face in the dust. In his religious conversations with his father and sister he was ever reproaching himself as "the thief on the cross." Oh, it was mournful to hear him do that!

Ah, soon, too soon for those fond watchers, came the last hour. It was on a sultry afternoon, in August. George was raised up in bed, with his father and sister beside him. The physician had made his last visit, and the children had just gone out, wondering why a brother held them in his arms so long, this time, and cried so much;" for they had not been told that "they should see his face no more—ever."

The sufferer was panting for air, and little came through the high, grated window; but he did not complain. He would look from his father to his sister, and from his sister to his father, and then compress his lips, and shut down his eyelids close, to keep the tears back. All at once, he said:

"Father, do you remember when, long ago, I saved little Willie from drowning, you called me your brave boy?" And that was the word."

"Yes, my son, I remember."

"Ah, you did not think, then, your 'little boy' would ever become a thief, and die in a jail?"

"Oh, George, my dear boy, don't break my heart—don't!"

At this moment was heard the grating of a key in the rusty lock of the ponderous prison door; the door was flung open, and Caroline Harton stood on the threshold. At first, George seemed troubled with indistinct recollections; but Caroline advanced, a sweet smile broke over his face, he stretched forth his arms, and the next instant the poor girl was clasped about his neck, pouring out all the love and sorrow of her soul in tears upon his breast.

The jailor had sent for Caroline when they thought George was near his end. I always thought that was good of old Jack Brady.

Oh, beautiful and holy was the last communion between those two young hearts, so early and sadly crossed in the love which might have filled a long life with strength and joy.

"I shall follow you very, very soon, dear George. Look for me *there!* and oh, before you go, tell me that you forgive my father; do, dear George!"

"I do, Carry, as I hope to be forgiven."

He remained not long after this. A few blessed words, which were to be forgotten, he spoke to that father and sister and friend, and then he grew very weary, and slept.

Low, earthly watchers, your task is ended; for angel watchers are now hovering above, to guard that holy dust till the resurrection morn.

From her last look on the still face of her first and only love, Caroline Harton never left her room very hard, and she raved constantly of it, and of making the grave so shilly. At night, however, she was more calm, seemed to wish to sleep, and they left her quite alone for a while. Suddenly an alarm was spread through the house that she had disappeared! Mr. Harton rose hastily, and headed the search for his child, who was soon found in the premises, but in vain. At length some one suggested that she should be made of Caroline's favorite flowers. "While was done; and, guided by the faithful creature, they were led to—*George Mason's grave!* Mr. Harton shuddered as he marked a white object gleaming beneath a large willow, at the southern end of the lonely spot, the burial-place of the Masone. Yes, there lay the poor maniac, clasping the newly-raised mound, and sobbing and moaning as if her heart would break! She lay bed-dress drenched by the rain, and her dark hair driven about her face by the night wind.

The father took her in his arms, and hastened homeward. Then did Caroline Harton begin to counteract the effects of that terrible exposure, but in vain! The child of death had passed into her fragile frame—the destroyer was at her vitals.

At length, one pleasant morning, she awoke to perfect consciousness, and a clear knowledge of her situation. She knew that the solemn last change was close at hand, and requested to see her father. He advanced to her bedside, and Caroline took his hand, and, raising it to her lips, kissed it tenderly. As she did so, a tear gathered slowly in the cold, grey eye, and rolled down the hard cheek of the old man. Then Carry knew that Heaven had been dealing with he heart of her father, softening it by affliction.

"Father," she said, "I am about to leave you; I would willingly have remained with you, and been a good child to you, but it may not be—I go to God, I trust. And now, at the last, let me implore you to think more on God and Heaven, and to begin to do good to your fellow-men—and oh! dear father, as you hope for forgiveness, *deal gently with your fellow-men!* After a pause, she resumed: "I think you were the only and second with poor George Mason, father; but you did not mean to be hard-hearted. The large sums you suspected were in the safe, in the counting-house took from your desk. He told me so when it was too late. Now I have a last request to make. Will you, dear father, have it understood that George did not take those missing notes? Promise me!" And he promised her. When she asked for another dearer request I would make. Will you ask Mr. Mason to let me be buried beside George? Promise me, father!" And he promised her.

A brief time after this conversation, Stephen Harton and his wife, restored by affliction to something of the by-gone tenderness, stood clasped in each other's arms, weeping together over what was once life, and love, and beautiful perfection—the still form of their best and dearest child.

The "silver chord was loosened, and the golden bowl broken."

The grave of Caroline was made where she wished to lie, close by that of George. They sleep side by side—the poor children. While the shadow of the ball rested on the lingers on the threshold of the Hartons, another and a more bitter sorrow came upon them. James, their only son, getting among gamblers, forged drafts upon his father's banker for a large amount, and then made his way to Paris, that paradise of gentlemanly scoundrels. To this day he is an exile and a wanderer.

A few years since, I visited the burial-place of W——, and stood by the graves of George and Caroline, in beautiful and shadowy spot. I found that of George marked by a plain headstone, bearing this simple inscription: "George Mason, died August 3d, 1838, aged nearly eighteen. *His sorrows are ended; he is safe from temptation.*"

An elegant column had been reared to the child of the rich man, thus inscribed: "Caroline Elinor, only daughter of Stephen and Sarah Harton, died August 12th, 1838, aged seventeen. *She said, 'I go to God.'*"

A graceful white rose tree had been planted on each grave, and some one had closely interwoven their branches.

The thought of this seemed too poetical for the mother of Caroline—too womanly for the father of George; and I was told that Mr. Harton never visited those graves. I think it must have been Julia Mason's hand that twined those rose-trees together.

Were it necessary for me to evolve a moral from this "lower true tale," and present it in words to my reader, it need not be long or difficult to understand. Evil ought all be rooted out in that simple, dying injunction of Caroline Harton to her father—"*deal gently with the erring.*"

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 28, 1848.

NOTICE.

All communications to the *Era*, whether on business of the paper, or for publication, should be addressed to

G. BAILEY, Jun., *Washington, D. C.*

MODERN REFORMS AND REFORMERS.—The number of this series to be published next week will open a new and highly interesting epoch.

GRACE GREENWOOD.—We welcome Grace Greenwood as a regular contributor to our columns. The reader will find, on our first and second pages, a sketch of great power, and with a most excellent moral.

MRS. SOUTHWORTH.—We have on hand, for our new volume, a contribution from the pen of Mrs. South worth, always a favorite with our readers.

THE INDEX, on our fourth page, will be found complete and very accurate. We have taken some trouble to classify and arrange it for easy reference.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—The pressure of matter in this closing number of the volume, crowds out several notices of new publications.

EXCHANGES.—In commencing a new volume, we shall be under the necessity of cutting down our exchange list, which is now a real burden on us. A few papers having published our Prospectus, if they should find themselves dropped, they will please notify us of the fact.

THE LAST NUMBER.—This is the last number of the second volume of the Era. Subscribers, whose terms of subscription expire with this volume, are earnestly invited to renew their subscriptions without delay. We shall print an extra number of copies for a few weeks, to supply back numbers to those who may wish to preserve their files complete. Our terms require payment rigidly in advance. The reader will see from the proceedings of Congress that this is no time for any subscriber to suffer his paper to stop.

DIGEST OF EUROPEAN NEWS.

We have made arrangements for furnishing our readers with such a digest of European news, from time to time, as will furnish them with a clear, just, and comprehensive view of the course of events abroad.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Our acknowledgments are due to the many friends who are interesting themselves in extending the circulation of the *Era*. As the best return we can make, we shall spare no pains or reasonable expense calculated to make it all such a journal ought to be.

FLORIDA.

Vote for Taylor, 4,539; Cass, 3,238; scattering, 19. Majority for Taylor, 1,301. Total vote, 7,777—about one-sixth the vote of New York city. But Governor Mosely, in his late message, talks very fiercely about the Wilmot Proviso, and threatens the Union, as if the State of Florida were necessary to it.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

G. BAILEY, JUN., EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
J. G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1849.

THE NATIONAL ERA is an Anti-Slavery, Political, and Literary Newspaper; an advocate of Reform, adapted to secure the largest circulation consistent with the permanent social and political relations with the demands of Justice; especially of that Great Movement, which comprises Free Soil, Free Labor, Free Trade, Free Territory, Free Speech, a Free Press; Free Soil, Free Labor, and Free Men.

A brief summary of the principles and measures we are prepared at all proper times to sustain, will serve to show the character and course of the *Era*.

We hold—

That Slavery is repugnant to Natural Right, the Law of Christianity, the spirit of the age, and the essential nature of our Republican institutions:

That Emancipation is without compulsory expatriation, is a high duty, demanded alike by Justice and Expediency:

That there is but one safe and effectual mode of abolishing Slavery; and that is by law, to be enacted by the States in which it exists:

That Slavery can have no lawful being in Territory under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States:

That Congress is bound to exclude it from all Territory now belonging or that may hereafter belong to the United States:

That the American Union, as the bond of Peace, the organ of the Language and Literature, the medium of Free Trade, among the numerous States and Territories stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores of this Continent; as the inheritor of the glorious millions from the Old World, and a Safeguard against the Anti-Social and Anti-Christian policies value to the Cause of Human Progress; and that there is enough intelligence and virtue in its members to extinguish Slavery forever within its limits, by the Peaceful principles, Impairs its energies, alloys its good, and threatens its stability:

That the Federal Constitution ought to be so amended as to place the election of a President in the hands of the People, directly, and to limit his term of office to four years, making him thereafter ineligible; and to be still further amended so as to give each State, and the District of Columbia the election of their United States Senators, changing the term of office from six to four years:

That the Post Office Department ought to be separated from the Ubler Executive, the Postmaster General and all the local Postmasters being elective by the People, and the power of creating post roads and sufficient cause lodged in the hands of the Postmaster General:

That postage on all newspapers, of a certain size, for all subscribers, should be one cent; on all letters, under half an ounce, for all distances, one cent; prepaid; that the franking privilege should be abolished; and negotiations be instituted for the purpose of securing free exchanges within reasonable limits, between the newspapers of Europe and the United States, and a reduction to the lowest point possible in the postage on letters passing between foreign countries and our own:

That the public lands shall be held as a trust for the benefit of the People of the United States, to be donated in limited quantities to actual settlers who are landless:

That the inalienability of the homestead ought to be established by law in every State:

That all restrictions on commerce among the several States, and between all nations, ought to be removed as soon as possible:

That Congress ought to make due appropriations for improvements demanded by the interests of commerce with foreign nations, or the safety of the coasts, though the act be purely local in their benefits, and be not proper subjects for State or individual enterprises.

In maintaining these views, we shall fearlessly use the rights, while we respect the courtesies, of Free Discussion, conceding to those who may differ from us, what we claim for ourselves, the credit of honest motives.

Such portions of the proceedings of Congress will be given as will convey a correct idea not only of its action, but of its spirit and policy.

For the Literary Department of the *Era* we have amply provided. No reasonable expense shall be spared for contributions from some of the best minds in the country. JOHN G. WHITTIER, a Corresponding Editor, enriching our columns with productions of permanent value. We have the pleasure of announcing that the author of Modern Reform and Reformers, HENRY R. SCHOOLCRAFT, is to become a regular contributor. We are making arrangements for the publication of some highly original tales, from the Ms. Repository of the Great West, by a gentleman every way competent for the task; and also of original sketches and tales for Home Reading. Our Juvenile will continue to be adorned by the poetry of contributors whose names are familiar to our readers as household words.

Terms—$2 per annum, always payable in advance.

Every subscriber renewing his subscription, and sending us two NEW subscribers, shall have the three copies for $5.

All communications, on business of the *Era* or for publication, should be addressed to G. BAILEY, Jun.,

Washington, D. C.

☞ Friendly Editors, publishing or noticing the foregoing Prospectus, will confer a favor that will be duly appreciated.

A CONCLUSIVE ARGUMENT.

From an extract of Secretary Marcy's unpublished report, concerning the locations of bounty lands, given in the Washington correspondence of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, the *North American* compiles the following table, showing the comparative number of warrants located in free and slave States:

FREE STATES.	Warrants for 160 acres.	40 acres.	Total No. acres.
Ohio - -	201	8	32,480
Indiana - -	808	32	130,320
Illinois - -	2,980	284	488,160
Michigan - -	87	—	13,920
Wisconsin - -	3,534	377	589,310
Iowa - -	1,602	32	257,600
	9,212	947	1,511,800
	947		
Total in free States	10,159		
SLAVEHOLDING STATES.			
Missouri - -	597	06	150,960
Alabama - -	40	78	9,520
Mississipi - -	62	5	10,120
Louisiana - -	256	151	47,600
Arkansas - -	286	9	46,120
Florida - -	—	—	—
	1,581	269	263,720
	269		1,511,800
Total in slave States	1,850		
Total acres located -			1,775,520

"Thus it appears, that of 1,775,520 acres, the total number located—1,511,800 were located in the six free States, while only 263,720 acres were located in the six slave States—making a proportion of nearly *six* acres entered in the free for *one* acre taken up in the slave States.

"It appears, also, that of the 12,009 warrants, (representing, as we may suppose, the same number of soldiers or other holders, who bought of them,) 10,159 have gone to the free States, and only 1,850 to the slave States—being in the same proportion of *six* men, or rather more than six, who preferred locating their warrants in free States, to every *one* man who was willing to choose his land in a slave State."

All this will appear still more significant, when it is recollected that of the volunteer forces engaged in the war against Mexico, more forty-three thousand were from the slave States, and twenty-three thousand from the free States. The fair presumption, therefore, is, that a large proportion of the soldiers who have located the warrants, is from the slaveholding States—and yet, but 1,850 out of 12,000 represented by the warrants, have located homes in those States.

Can any man doubt, who, looking at these facts, that were it left to the decision of the soldiers, by whose arms the Territories of New Mexico and California have been acquired, whether they should be kept *free or not*, six-sevenths of them would pronounce in favor of their continued freedom?

The slaveholder tells us that those Territories have been acquired by the blood of all the States. True—but whose blood has flowed most freely? Not that of Slaveholders, Capitalists, or Land Speculators. Them without slaves in the South, and without wealth in the North, have borne the burthen of the contest—and, if any claim is to be set up to an equal participation in the Territories on the ground of blood, then, by every principle of justice, the soil should be held, not only free from Slavery, but from Speculation—a homes for the poor freemen of the South, who are oppressed now by slaveholders, and for the industrious freemen of the North, who are obeying the Divine injunction, "By the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat thy bread."

DOINGS IN CONGRESS AND OUT OF IT.

Want of room prevented us last week from noticing the bill of Mr. Giddings, intended to authorize the People of the District to express their views as to the continuance of Slavery therein. It provided for submitting the question to all male persons over twenty one-years of age. In reply to a question put by Mr. Tompkins, of Mississippi, he admitted that the provision would be able all, or half the land, bond and free, to vote—his principles did not permit him to qualify it—others might move to amend it, if they saw proper. The bill was laid upon the table—yeas 108, nays 77.

The right of suffrage was formerly restricted in this District, until an act of Congress, passed, we think, at the last session, secured to all white males above the age of twenty-one, a tax of one dollar, the right to vote. We regret that the terms of Mr. Giddings's bill were such as to complicate the question of emancipation to be decided upon by the citizens of the District, with that of colored suffrage. In fact, taking the reply of Mr. Gott as the exponent of the bill, it was in itself a act of usurpation, for it purported to submit the question to the people, to be decided by the slaves to vote, it was calculated to arouse feelings of fierce hostility which would not have been excited by a simple proposition to invest them with their natural rights. But we do not believe that this was the intention of the bill.

For the past year, we should like to see a bill prepared, submitting the question to the qualified voters of the District, with the distinct intimation that a liberal appropriation would be made to aid in the act of emancipation. Such a bill, we donbt not, would pass Congress, and we have just as little doubt as to the decision of the citizens of this District under it. We see not how we why such a measure would create unpleasant excitement. It would be put to a few thousand of citizens, unrepresented in any legislative body, an opportunity to do a high act of justice, with some grace; and it would also result in the *emancipation*, not *transfer*, of the victims of Slavery. Pass an act of abolition, without such provision as to the time of operation before it could take effect, almost every slave in the District would be sold to the South. Let the method we have pointed out be adopted, and while the freemen of the District would be dealt with as American citizens, the slaves would be reinstated in their natural rights, as human beings, without violence, and not removed as property to the slave markets of the South.

MR. GOTT'S RESOLUTION.

The reader is referred to our Congressional record for the proceedings of the House on the introdnction of the resolution of Mr. Gott, of New York, instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to report a bill for the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia. It was passed by a vote of 98 to 87, amid some exoitement, but no discord. Two efforts, in which many Northern men of both parties took part, were made to get rid of it.

Mr. Howell Cobb moved to lay it upon the table; the vote was a close one—yeas 82, nays 83. As we are anxious that the non-slaveholders of the country should understand the philosophy of this vote, we have prepared the following table of representatives from the free States who voted to lay the resolution on the table, and thereby leave the slave trede here undisturbed, and those who were either absent or refused to vote:

DEMOCRATS.	
Voting to lay on the table.	
Birdsall, N. Y.	Cathcart, Ia.
Collins, N. Y.	Clapp, Me.
Edsall, N. J.	Fickiin, Ill.
Mann, Pa.	Kennon, O.
Maclay, N. Y.	Sawyer, O.
McClelland, Mich.	Williams, Me.
Grinnell, Mass.	
Hale, Mass.	
Irvin, Pa.	
Nelson, N. Y.	
Reynolds, N. Y.	
Sherrill, N. Y.	
Schenck, O.	
Taylor, O.	
WHIGS.	
Absent or not voting.	
Abbott, Mass.	Duer, N. Y.
Ashmun, Mass.	Eckert, Pa.
Embree, Ia.	Freedley, Pa.
Gorham, Mass.	Gregory, N. J.
Grinnell, Mass.	Hampton, Pa.
Irvin, Pa.	Miller, N. Y.
Nelson, N. Y.	Nes, Pa.
Reynolds, N. Y.	Smith, Conn.
Sherrill, N. Y.	Stewart, Pa.
Schenck, O.	Smith, Ia.
Taylor, O.	

Voting to lay on the table.

Ingersoll, Pa.	Lavin, Pa.
Lincoln, Ill.	Thompson, Ia.

If we knew all who refused to vote, and all who were absent for good cause, we would classify them. The supporters will undoubtedly explain to their constituents why they did not vote. Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, we learn, is detained from the city by sickness. Mr. Schenck was absent on a call to a sick member of his family. Mr. Ashmun, we presume, was engaged in Supreme Court business. Others, such as Caleb Smith, of Indiana, and Mr. Grinnell, of Connecticut, &c., were present, but did not vote.

The previous question was seconded, and the question being, "Shall the main question now be put?" the yeas and nays were again demanded—most absurdly, as Mr. Greeley writes to the *Tribune*—most wisely, as everybody else will judge, in view of the eccentricities in the vote just taken, and of the remarkable votes to which we are now to direct attention.

Recollect, the resolution was one instructing the Committee on the District to report a bill abolishing the *slave trade* in this capital. The Grand Turk, not long since, suppressed the slave markets of Constantinople. First, an attempt is made to get rid of the subject, and let the traffic alone, by laying the resolution on the table: and in favor of this motion we find recorded four Whigs and ten Democrats from the free States, while seventeen Democrats and twenty-two Whigs from the free States either refused to vote or were absent. Next, an attempt is made to prevent the question from being taken on the previous question, and by the same analysis:

"Shall the main question now be put?"

DEMOCRATIC NOES FROM THE FREE STATES.

Bridges, Pa.	Leffler, Iowa.
Ingersoll, Pa.	Miller, O.
McClelland, Ill.	Woodi, Mass.
Richey, O.	Stewart, Mich.
Strong, Pa.	

DEMOCRATIC ABSENTEES OR NON-VOTERS FROM THE FREE STATES.

Birdsall, N. Y.	Maclay, N. Y.
Brown, Pa.	Richardson, Ill.
Brodhead, Pa.	Wick, Ia.
Clapp, Me.	Petrie, N. Y.
Collins, N. Y.	Turner, Ill.
Edsall, N. J.	Wilmot, Pa.
Murphy, N. Y.	

WHIG NOES FROM THE FREE STATES.

Butler, Pa.	Dunn, Ia.
Brady, Pa.	Embree, Ia.
Freedley, Pa.	Hampton, N. J.
Irwin, Pa.	Ingerooll, Pa.
Lincoln, Ill.	Rockwell, Ct.
Thompson, Ia.	Smith, Vt.
Van Dyke, N. J.	Vinton, O.

WHIGS FROM THE FREE STATES NOT VOTING.

Duer, N. Y.	Eckert, Pa.
Nelson, N. Y.	Nes, Pa.
St. John, N. Y.	Stewart, Pa.
Sherrill, N. Y.	Schenck, O.
Tallmadge, N. Y.	Taylor, O.
Smith, Ia.	

Several of the Slaveholders, however, uniting with Anti-Slavery men, carried the day, and the main question was ordered to be taken by a large majority. The question then being upon the resolution, it was passed—yeas 98, nays 87.

DEMOCRATIC NAYS FROM THE FREE STATES.

Clark, Me.	Bridges, Pa.
Hammons, Me.	Brown, Pa.
Smart, Me.	Ingersoll, Pa.
Wiley, Me.	Strong, Pa.
Williams, Me.	Kennon, O.
Flokiin, Ill.	Miller, O.
McClernand, Ill.	Sawyer, O.

DEMOCRATS FROM THE FREE STATES NOT VOTING.

Birdsall, N. Y.	Edsall, N. J.
Collins, N. Y.	Richardson, Ill.
Murphy, N. Y.	Wick, Ia.
Maclay, N. Y.	Wilmot, Pa.
Petrie, N. Y.	

WHIG NAYS FROM THE FREE STATES.

Lincoln, Ill.	Thompson, Ia.

WHIGS FROM THE FREE STATES NOT VOTING

Brady, Pa.	Nelson, N. Y.
Eckert, Pa.	Smith, Ct.
Levin, Pa.	Taylor, O.
Nes, Pa.	Schenck, O.
Stewart, Pa.	Smith, Ia.
Duer, N. Y.	

Men will wonder twenty-five years hence how eighty-seven men in an American Congress could stand up before God, and virtually vote for the continuance of the trade in human beings in the capital of the foremost Republic in the world.

We would be just, however. A few members from the free States voting *nay*, among whom we are pleased to see Hon. E. B. Smart, of Maine, and any movement which might tend, in their opinion, to embarrass the question of Slavery-Extension. These voted in the negative on this resolution, not because they were opposed to its object, but because they believed this object could be better attained, after the settlement of the question of slavery in the Territories. While we are suggesting the motives of gentlemen, its statement from us is a simple act of justice to them.

The Corporation of this city is powerless against the evil. In 1831, Itnndertook to put down the traffic by a license tax of $400, but in a suit brought to test its validity, the Circuit Court decided that it was null and void.

There is not a respectable citizen in Washington who does not blush when any allusion is made to the slave pens, and execrate them from the depths of his heart. So long ago as 1828, twelve hundred adult citizens of this place, nearly all of its voters, in an elaborate and earnest memorial, prayed Congress to interpose to deliver the District from the infamy.

The traffic, as carried on, is clearly illegal, but the laws against it are such as cannot be effectually enforced. By a statute of Virginia, passed in 1792, we think, the importation of slaves for the purpose of sale or residence therein was prohibited under severe penalties. A similar statute was passed by the Legislature of Maryland in 1795. These statutes were adopted, with others, for the Government of the District in 1801-2, and, in a case carried up to the Supreme Court so late as 1844, the validity of the Maryland statute was confirmed by a unanimous decision, even as applying to slaves imported into this county from Alexandria, the other county of the District, ceded by Virginia.

Both the States named continue the prohibition of the importation of slaves for sale or residence, while in this District, under the special care of Congress, slaves are constantly brought in from adjoining States for exportation to the South.

Why will not the representatives of the South grant to the people of the District the same immunity from the Slave Trade which they enjoy in face of all the facts just presented, on thirty-six members from the free States, by their silence or positive votes, sustain a traffic here which Jefferson denounced as the opprobrium of Christian nations?

DOINGS OUT OF CONGRESS—PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF DISUNIONISTS.

Southern members of Congress, instigated by the evil genius of John C. Calhoun, met in caucus last Friday night at the Senate Chamber, to organize a sort of Provisional Southern Government. Senator Metcalfe, of Kentnckv, (Whig,) was called to the chair; Representative Venable, of North Carolina, (Democrat,) was appointed Secretary. Resolutions of the Calhoun type were submitted by Mr. Bayly, of Virginia. Mr. Calhoun addressed the meeting in his usual style of bitter complaint against the North, and the necessity of prompt and united action on the part of the South. Mr. Westcott made an extremely violent speech. Of course he is a native of New Jersey, and migrated to the South from thet State. Some of the speakers insisted on immediate action. Stephens and Toombs of Georgia, Chapman of Maryland, and others, advocated deliberation—they thought it wise to wait till some overt act had been committed by the North. Mr. Stephens moved that the resolutions be referred to a committee of one from each State, to report on the 15th of January next. The following gentlemen constitute the committee:

Messrs. Stephens, of Georgia; Clayton, of Delaware; Chapman, of Maryland; Bayly, of Virginia; Venable, of North Carolina; Calhoun, of South Carolina; King, of Alabama; Foote, of Mississippi; Downs, of Louisiana; Morehead, of Kentucky; Gentry, of Tonnessee; Atchison, of Missouri; Berland, of Arkansas; Cabell, of Florida; Rusk, of Texas.

"Independent," of the *North American*, says:

"This committee has been formed without consultation with all the gentlemen named upon it. Some of them may decline to serve, or may consent with a view of arresting the agitation and soothing the excitement."

We think that no man had the courage to invite Mr. Benton to attend this Disunion meeting. His estimate of the value of the Union, and his appreciation of the designs of John C. Calhoun, are too well understood.

Here, then, we have an organization of Whigs and Democrats from the South, under the auspices of Mr. Calhoun, with regular officers, and announcing as the alternative to the submission of Northern members to its mandates, a *dissolution of the Union.*

What better is such an organization than the Hertford Convention? The friends of General Taylor in the South claimed that he was above being the candidate of a party—he would be the President of the People. Now, they separate from their Northern friends, and, under the leadership of John C. Calhoun, seem resolved to rednce General Taylor below the level of even a party President, to make him the President of a *faction*, of the faction of a section.

Suppose the members from the free States follow their example, and, without distinction of party, form a separate organization, appoint a provisional committee, and announce their purpose to go home to their constituents, and arm them up to violent resistance, should the Southern members persist in the resolve to thrust slavery upon free territory. The papers here would ring with anathemas, and the Southern press would denounce such an organization as treason to the Union. Yet, if such conduct be deemed, sensible, loyal, in Southern members, why not in Northern?

Suppose the non-slaveholding members stand firm—deem it nothing more than reasonable to give to the free territories the protection they humbly ask against the curse of Slavery—consider it unmanly, degrading, to submit to the reign of terror instituted by a new Provisional Government—what then? Do these men intensely intend to go home, and sound the trump of anarchy and civil war?

The duty of the representatives of the great non-slaveholding masses is plain. They have acted

and Howell Cobb, of Georgia, went on discussing technical points of order, just as if our glorious Union was not in danger.

Mr. Holmes put his hat on, walked solemnly out of the House, and——came back again.

The movements of South Carolina are bitterly denounced or ridiculed by the press in other Southern States. She will find herself reduced to a very awkward position. It is easy to see how an oppressive tariff may be resisted by South Carolina or any other State. Its operation would bear directly upon her citizens; duties would have to be collected in her ports; she could resist their collection. But a law to prohibit slavery in California does not take effect in South Carolina. It simply keeps slaves from being introduced into our territory on the coast of the Pacific. How can South Carolina resist such a law, or nullify it? She might pass just as many resolutions and ordinances as she pleases, but how will they help a man to hold slaves in California when the law of the United States forbids him to do so?

We observe that a series of resolutions, bearing the South Carolina stamp, have been introduced in the Legislature of North Carolina, and made the special order for the 11th of next month. The Greensborough Patriot and Raleigh Register both denounce this attempt to give countenance to the nullifying scheme of South Carolina. The Register remarks, that John C. Calhoun is said to be the concoctor of the resolutions. It is not improbable that copies of them, or something like them, have been kindly furnished to the Legislatures of the other Southern States.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

We announced, in the Era of last week, the arrival of the steamship *Niagara*, at her berth in Boston, on the 16th inst. An examination of foreign journals received through the *Niagara*, yields the following additional intelligence.

ITALY.—A very successful uprising of the people of Rome has modified the recent retrogressive and despotic tendencies of Pope Pius, and resulted in the proclamation of a new ministry. The immediate and exciting cause of this signal triumph of Democracy was the arrival of a powerful military force at Rome, to intimidate the people, and carry out the measures of Count Rossi, the arbitrary and obnoxious adviser of the Pope. The Count, on his way to the Chamber of Deputies, was insulted by the indignant populace. He met their insults and threats with defiance, but in the attempt to pass from his carriage to the Chamber, he was fatally stabbed in the throat. The popular joy over the downfall of the despot was irrepressible, and vented itself in torch-light processions and exulting shouts of "Blessed is the hand that stabbed the tyrant." This tragic opening was followed on the morrow by more decided symptoms of revolt. The people appeared in the streets armed, whilst the walls were posted with bills containing the demands of the insurgents. These were—1. Adoption of Italian nationality. 2. A constituent assembly, and federal compact. 3. Reinstation of the Chamber of Deputies, vote for a war of independence. 4. Adoption of Marriani's programme of the 5th of June. 5. Ministers of the people—Marriani, Sterbini, Cumbello, Sallocti, Ensooni, Lunati, Sereni, Galetti.

The insurgents aimed at a fearful revolution by an appeal to the Chamber of Deputies. But as the mob became more dense, and the magnetism of the multitude bewildered the judgment of the leaders, a cry "To the Pope's Palace" was raised, and large masses moved toward the Quirinal, and the demands of the people were sent to His Holiness through the Chamber of Deputies. In ten minutes he returned the procrastinating reply, which hedged rulers so frequently give to the urgent and unpleasant appeals of importunate subjects—"I will take the subject into consideration." This of course served merely to inflame a populace, whose patience had long been exhausted, and they demanded the appearance of the Pope. Pius granted the request for an interview, but refused to adopt any measures at the dictation of the insurgents. The Pope was withdrawn. The Swiss guards fastened the gates of the Palace, and made preparation for prolonged resistance to the assailants. This was the signal for an attack—the Quirinal was assaulted, firing commenced, and Palma, the Private Secretary of the Pope, was killed, whilst the Pope barely made his escape to a more secure portion of the Palace. A deputation of the insurgents claimed a second interview with the Pope, and renewed the demands of their constituents. An hour for deliberation was required and granted, with the intimation that, in the event of his refusal to accede to the reasonable wishes of the people, he would be the only one of the household that would be suffered to survive the sacking of his Palace. Pius immediately proclaimed a new ministry, and then fled to France or Spain. The latest intelligence from Rome represents the restoration of tranquillity.

In NORTHERN ITALY, the proposed mediation of France and England has not, up to the present hour, advanced beyond the most elementary stage. Brussels is to be the seat of diplomatic conference; but the agents of the Paris and London Cabinets have not been nominated. Radetsky's death is rumored. More recent accounts say that the Pope has not quitted Rome, but loyally accepted the new order of things. The French Government has received the following telegraphic despatch:

CIVITA VECCHIA, *Nov.* 23.

"Rome is tranquil. The new ministry have published their programme, and assumed the direction of affairs. M. Marriani arrives at Rome this afternoon."

Though the programme of the Ministry congratulates the people on the speedy establishment of the liberty, union, and independence of Italy, by the powerful association of the glory of Rome and the venerated name of the Pontiffs," yet we find that, in the Deputies, a proposition had been made to assure his Holiness of the fidelity of that Chamber; but when put to the vote, it was rejected—a pretty clear proof that the Deputies at least are not anxious to fraternize with their Sovereign in his present critical position.

The Duke of Florence, which is an ultra-radical paper, says the programme of the new Government has not satisfied any party. It is too liberal for the Reactionaries, and not sufficiently so for the Exaltee.

In SICILY, the settlement of the pending dispute between the King of Naples and his Sicilian subjects is expected to take place immediately. One of the results of this arrangement will be the surrender of the fortress of Messina, and the evacuation of the island by the royal troops.

AUSTRIA.—In Vienna, the energetic measures taken by Prince Windischgratz, to secure tranquillity, will probably prove effective. The Emperor of Russia has sent the Prince a letter with the order of St. Andrew; and to Jellachich an equally flattering communication has been made, together with the order of St. Wladamir. By such cheap honors the services of these tools of tyranny are purchased for the loathsome purpose of the subversion of popular liberty. The immense army of the Imperialists is about to enter Hungary, and the German papers rejoice in the fact that the Hungarians will give the invaders a sharp reception. The fierce resistion of despotic power has doomed the patriots, Dr. Boecher and Dr. Dellinck, to death on the scaffold.

PRUSSIA appears to be making but slight progress in revolutionary affairs. Her Legislature have had a second session, but no business has been done. The contest is still going on between the Court and the Chamber, and General Wrangel maintains peace by the presence of his troops.

FRANCE presents the anomalous spectacle of a Presidential contest between two candidates, of four remarkably dissimilar parties; and what is still more singular, the union of the extremes, for the sake of victory over the conservative wings of both. The red republicanism and legitimacy harmoniously rally under the banner of Louis Napoleon, jointly making war upon peaceful and constructive Democracy, or Socialism, and moncyed Feudalism, as represented by Cavaignac. There is a prospect of the resumption of the canvass by Lamartine. It would be difficult, at this distance, to speak accurately of the result of such a move at this time. It is most probable, though, that Cavaignac's prospects would be enhanced, as Lamartine would undoubtedly command a very large proportion of the vote of both the red republican and legitimist factions. Meanwhile the political game seems to move slowly, from the rapidly increasing manœuvres of the rival candidates and their aids. Louis Napoleon has issued a string of plausible promises, in the form of an address to the French people, in which he avows his republican sincerity—his detestation of Socialism—his adherence to a policy of peace with adjoining nations—and his determination to do all in his power, without regard to party, for the benefit of the whole people. These generalities, together with the *prestige* of his ancestry, may yet place the imbecile aspirant in the Presidential chair. Ledru Rollin's censure of the Ministry, for despatching troops to Civita Vecchia to protect the Pope, seems to have provoked a discussion in the Assembly, that has resulted to the advantage of Cavaignac. Besides the admirals defence of several eloquent friends, Cavaignac made a very successful speech on his own behalf. Upon the arrival of Marshal Soult in Paris, he was besieged by the friends of both candidates, but he has expressed opinions favorable to Louis Napoleon. It is generally conceded that the late President's address was not written by himself, and as generally supposed to be the work of Thiers. At the last despatch from Paris, which was on the 1st, a rumor was current that Prince Windischgratz had been assassinated, but it was not credited. The general impression seemed to be, that things would settle down, and no riots occur, whether Napoleon or Cavaignac is elected.

EL DORADO!

THE GOLD MINES OF CALIFORNIA.

"What is here?
Gold!—Yellow, glittering, precious Gold!
Thus much of this, will make black, white; foul, fair;
Wrong, right; base, noble; old, young; coward, valiant;
Ha! you gods! why this!—What this, you gods! Why this
Will lug your priests and servants from your sides:
Pluck stout men's pillows from below their heads:
This yellow slave
Will knit and break religions; bless the accursed;
Make the base leprosy adored; place thieves,
And give them title, knee, and approbation;
Ans make the wappened widow wed again,
She, whom [spital-house and ulcerous sores
Would not have come near, still thou canst balm and epices
To the April day again."—*Timon of Athens.*

After making all due allowance for the exaggeration of traders and speculators in California, and of beliegerulous customers, we cannot doubt that gold to a large extent is found in the valley of the Sacramento river, and in the spurs of the Sierra Nevada; at all events, some thousands of Yankees, Sandwich Islanders, Mexicans, and Indians, are hard at work, in the intervals of fever and ague, sifting sand and washing gravel; and if the documents in the possession of our Government, and the late letters from Colonel Mason and "Don Pedro Carter" are to be credited, they are actually acquiring gold at the rate of from $15 to $40 per day for each laborer. As a matter of course, there is getting to be a very general rush towards the Paradise of Gold. We hear of some sixty or seventy vessels advertised in one principal porte for California and Chegre. A mere band of 30 Iowa emigrants, mostly mechanics, hes just sailed from New Bedford (Mass) for San Francisco, to encounter the icebergs of Cape Horn, and the dangerous billows of that mighty ocean—

"Which fluctuates where the storms of El Dorado sound."

Ere this, we doubt not, the dwellers of the great valley of the Sontbwest are moving on their inland route towards the favored region. The feverish excitement of the gold hunters of the 16th century—of the days of Cortes and Pizarro—of Raleigh, and Drake, and Queen Elizabeth's preying pirates, seems about to return. Time has measured off another cycle; what was fable and apochryphal history yesterday, is the reality of to-day. There is, indeed, nothing new under the sun.

El Dorado, the wonderful land of gold, the glittering image of which cheated the longing eyes of the old Spanish adventurers, the desire of which disturbed the dreams of the Virgin Queen, and urged Raleigh from lettered ease and courtly splendor to dare the terrors of disease and poisoned arrowe in Guiana, and to push his small barks up unknown rivers, and along unexplored shores, that for two years he might find the chivalrous followers, traversed the valley of the Mississippi, while Pizarro and Almagro were devastating that of the Maranon for the same purpose, has now, after the lapse of three long centuries, it would seem, been discovered at last on the Pacific slope of the great Snowy Mountains of California. There is no mistake about it. So write Government Functionaries in their official missives; so writes Parson Colton, whose brain seems well nigh turned by the Golden Vision. To put the matter beyond doubt or cavil, some sprinklings of the glittering dust have fallen into the lape of the President and his Cabinet, and the seasyers of our Mints pronounce it true metal. Orellana, who first published a detailed and minute account of El Dorado, appending thereto a complete map of the country, has been branded by some ten successive generations as a lying old romancer; but it now turns ont that he was in the main correct, only mistaking the latitude and longitude of his Paradise of Mammon, and locating it on the Amazon instead of the Sacramento.

It is well worth while, just now, to recur to the statements of the Spanish and English adventurers touching this remarkable country. Don Lopez, in his "General History of the Indies," written in the sixteenth century, says, in describing the Coast of its Monarch, that "all the vessels of his house, table, and kitchen, were of gold and silver. He had, besides, great giant statues of gold; and curiosities of all manner of birds, wild beasts, and fishes, and trees, and herbs, all of gold; also ropes, budgets, chests, and trough, of gold and silver. Besides, the lneas had a pleasure garden in the island of Puna, where they went to recreate themselves, and take the sea air, which had all kinde of herbs and flowers of gold and silver."

Sir Walter Raleigh, in his "History of the Discovery of Guiana," informs his readers that, notwithstanding the repeated and persevering efforts of many daring adventurers, only one person had ever reached the Golden City. One John Martinez, being, for some misdemeanor in the army of the Spaniards, condemned to be executed, begged to be allowed the chance for life afforded by being put into a canoe in the Inca River, without eail or oar, and left to drift at the mercy of the current. This was granted him, and after floating a long way down the stream he was drawn ashore by the natives, who took him to be a visiter from another world. They led him to Manoa, the great city of their Inca, where he was kindly treated. After a stay of seven months, the Inca dismissed him with as much gold as great troop of his soldiers could carry. But it so fell out, that, just on the borders of the Inca's kingdom, he was attacked by robbers, who took all his gold from him, except two gourds full of beads curiously wrought. After this untoward adventure, he wandered down the river until he came to a Spanish town called Casa de Puerto Rico, where he died. To the Priest who administered the Sacrament to him he told his wonderful history, and gave his beads for the use of the Church. The pious father, forthwith, published the tidings of the great discovery, with such additions and embellishments as the credulity of the marvel-loving and gold-seeking adventurers about him wanted. That one of the worthy Padre's successors in the priestly office, at the present day, in that region, retain something of his story-telling gifts, cannot be doubted by any one who has read, in the work of our countryman, Stephens, the marvellous account of a great native city, the living representative of the architectural wonders of Palenque and Chen, where the race who piled up the mossy pyramid of Cholula, and worshipped at Palenque, still inhabit the palaces, and offer sacrifices in their temples—a piece of information which our traveller gathered from the lips of a modern father of the Catholic Church in Mexico.

Martinez told his confessor, among other equally probable matters, that the inhabitants of Manoa, at their solemn feasts—emperor, chiefs, and captains, included—used to strip themselves stark naked, and anoint themselves with a sort of balsam, after which they were sprinkled over with fine gold dust, until they shone like so many golden images from head to foot. After this preparation, they would eit down by twenties and hundreds, and continue in drunkenness for seven days together."

From the abundance of gold in this city, in the temples, palaces, and armories of the people, Martinez gave the city the name by which it was ever afterwards known by the Spaniards—El Dorado.

It was in pursuit of this imaginary city—the locality of which was unhappily left in as much doubt as that of Cockagne, or the German *Schlaraffenland*, or the domains of Prester John—that Raleigh made his discovery and partial conquest of Guiana, in 1595. The brave knight's account of his adventures in the Amazonian land is of active interest at the present moment.

"In relation to your second question, I will add, that, still viewing Slavery as I did nearly twenty years ago, in a report made to the Legislature of our State, as a drawback upon the prosperity of any country, I would, if I remember, use my influence and vote for the passage of a law of the kind referred to—that is to say, a law which will operate to eventually prevent the introduction of Slavery into those Territories."

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

PREPAYMENT ON NEWSPAPERS—STANDARD OF RATES—SEPARATION FROM POLITICS.

The following petition, prepared by the New York Cheap Postage Association, is now in circulation in that city:

PETITION FOR CHEAP POSTAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

The undersigned, citizens of ——, respectfully petition Congress to pass a law establishing—

1. A uniform rate of *two cents* on letters weighing half an ounce, and two cents for every additional half ounce, *prepaid*, and double that rate if not prepaid.

2. Newspapers, periodicals, and all printed matter, are sent *per sheet, prepaid*; but newspapers of the smaller size half a cent.

3. To reduce the postage on letters and newspapers, by mail packets and steamers, to a rate not exceeding that within the means of every class of citizens to maintain frequent intercourse with their friends in other countries, without fettering the press or the mails with restrictions.

4. To adopt measures that in all large towns and cities there shall be a free delivery of letters and newspapers, and also for the reception and conveyance of letters to the post office for the mails free of any expense.

5. To abolish the franking privilege entirely, by the payment of postage on everything sent by the mails. Postage of members of Congress to be paid as their other expenses, and to be included in their compensation, to prevent the loss of revenue and the temporary diminution of their income, by an increase of their commissions.

We like this petition, with the exception of the pre-payment clause on newspapers. What reason could be assigned in support of such an absurdity? Why require you to send a letter *pre*paid, because the tax on each individual letter writer *is* very light, and because so much is lost to the Department by dead letters. Pamphlets should be prepaid, for the same reason, and because those sending them are not much more interested in having them read, than those to whom they are sent, are in reading them. And, for all the reasons, newspapers are not to be prepaid, because the tax on individual letter writers is very light, and because so much is lost to the Department by dead letters. Newspapers, to be sent to regular subscribers, should be prepaid. But, not one of these reasons applies to the case of newspapers sent to regular subscribers from the offices of publication. The subscribers are, to say the least, as deeply interested in receiving as the publisher is in sending them; they are many, so that the postage tax, divided among them, is too trifling to feel, while he, being one, if prepayment be required, the aggregate postage tax is a crushing burden to him.

There is not the slightest necessity for such an arrangement. No tax is paid so cheerfully as cheap postage by subscribers to newspapers. They subscribe, knowing that this charge must be met; and, if they refuse to pay it, its remedy is a common plea in the courts of the republic. Let the publisher be notified of the fact, and the paper stops.

To demand prepayment is simply to transfer a burden now borne by the millions to the cholders of two or three thousand publishers. But, it is said, let them charge it to their subscribers. They might take it out in charging. The price of weekly papers has been fixed by law. They would have to raise their terme to $2.50—a particular sum of money inconvenient for raising or transmitting. And would subscribers prefer sending fifty cents, each quarter, through the mails, in one lump, from ten to ten hundred miles to paying a cent a week, or 12½ cents a quarter to the post office at their door?

What a ridiculous arrangement! A few publishers, at great trouble, collecting a yearly postage tax in advance, from subscribers hundreds of miles distant, who now pay it as it falls due, to United States collectors in their own neighborhoods, who are compensated for doing just such work. We go for a simple policy, in these postage matters, and not a complex one.

The Postmaster General recommends that a uniform rate of one cent be imposed on newspapers, weighing one ounce, or a fraction under it, adding that there is no more reason why they should not be charged according to weight, than letters. The cases are not alike. It is impossible to adopt any other just standard for letter postage, than the single one of weight. It is simple, certain, and equal. But, in the case of newspapers, size would seem to be the proper standard. Let a certain number of square inches be fixed upon as coming within the one cent rate. If you make *weight* the standard, say one ounce, publishers will try to keep up the size of their sheets, while they diminish their weight, which will be both unfavorable to the convenience and interests of subscribers, who will find it an unpleasant operation to read their thin papers, and almost impossible to file them.

The report of the Postmaster General closes with a very significant suggestion, one worthy of all attention. He says:

"It may not be inappropriate to remark, that those connected with administrative duties of this Department could not but have observed that there has, for some years past, a strong feeling pervading the country, that the system had been conducted by an organized corps, extending throughout the Union, into every neighborhood, under the control of political men, for the sent of Government, wielded with the view of promoting party purposes and party organization, rather than the business and public interests it was created to advance; that the offices were bestowed as the reward of partisan services, rather than from the merit and qualification of those selected, and that such influential control was to produce a new distribution of the offices, and hence emhittered political contests are excited in almost every neighborhood, demoralizing to the public service, and injuriously affecting the purity of elections.

"While such apprehensions are entertained by a respectable portion of the community, a want of confidence in the honesty and correctness of the officers, however pure and upright in their conduct, soon shows itself, seriously injuring the business of the offices, and lessening the effect on the system itself. The post office system was designed for business purposes, for the cultivation of the social intercourse of the people, and the diffusion of the secrets of the different sections of the Union, and should be in no wise connected with the party politics of the country. The Department is free from confidence in its agents necessary to render it the most useful to the people

"There does not seem any reason why this business and intercourse of the people should be more connected with them, than the officers of the courts of justice, or the accounting officers of the Government—for it cannot be believed that the latter officers performed their duties assigned them with a view to the advancement of party purposes, public opinion would soon correct the error. If the post office were alike exempt from political influence and party contests, public confidence would be maintained, and the best interests of the country promoted.

"It may be well worthy of consideration, if these objects would now be advanced, should the Postmaster General be nominated by the President to the Senate for a specified term of years, be separated from the Cabinet, and only removable by impeachment; and the appointment of the principal subordinate officers for a like term of years be given to him, and to provide that no removal should be made, except for good and sufficient cause, to be reported to each session of the Senate."

The obvious inference is, that, in the judgment of the head of the Post Office Department, the suspicions of the people are well founded. He would seem to admit that the Department has been used as a party political mechinery, and to be sincerely anxious to have it redeemed from such prostitution, by separating it from the influence of the Chief Executive.

Why, then, should not the Postmaster General be elected by the people? It is suggested that he might be appointed by the President for a fixed term of years, and made removable only by impeachment. This would not, after all, be an effectuel remedy against Executive influence. It is reasonable to suppose that the President, if desirous of using the Post Office Department for political purposes, would select for its head a man of easy principles and compliant disposition. Besides, the patronage of the Executive, all admit, is fearfully increasing; why not then lop off at one blow the immense patronage of the Post Office, especially as the Postmaster General himself recognises the sound policy of separating the Department entirely from Executive influence? The precise remedy, then, for the evil pointed out, is, the election of Postmaster General by the people. Surely, if they are competent with the choice of a President, it is not confiding too much in their intelligence to allow them the selection of a subordinate officer, to administer a great public convenience. The mail system is for their benefit, and for that of the President, *as one of them.* Why should they not, therefore, be entitled to choose the officer to regulate its details? A remedy for misconduct could be found in impeachment. But, not at this point would we stop. Why should not the local postmasters be elected by the people, and bonds be required of them for the honest discharge of their duties? The low might provide for their removal by the Postmaster General, for good and sufficient cause, to be reported at each session to the Senate.

HON. C. J. INGERSOLL—A CURIOUS LETTER.

No man from the free States in Congress has shown so profound and uniform devotion to Slavery, as CHARLES J. INGERSOLL. We do not suppose that General McDuffie himself is more deeply impressed with the Divine right of the peculiar institution than this Philadelphia Democrat. Some time during the last Presidential canvass, we noticed a curious letter, signed by his sign manual, in the *Wetumpka* (Ala.) *State Guard*, in reply to an invitation to attend a Democratic Mass Meeting in Wetumpka, on the 28th of October. Thinking it too good to be lost, we cut it out and placed it on file; but, as it is usual about Christmas for friends to make each other presents, we have concluded to present our friends with a *verbatim et literatim* transcript of this precious piece of writing, wherein are revealed the two great "cardinal principles of the American Republican Union and Semipitrend Democratic Party." The Colonel doubtless will drop a tear over the fate of her enthusiastic devotee, who has fallen a victim to that "*English Folly*" which he attempted to put in quarantine at the Delaware river.

LETTER FROM THE HON. C. J. INGERSOLL.

FOREST HILL, PHILADELPHIA, 1848.

GENTLEMEN: I acknowledge thankfully your kind invitation to a public feeding and barbecue to be held the 26th of this month, by the Democratic Association of Autauga and Coosa counties, Alabama, where it would gratify me to be, if the distance and engagements here did not put it out of my power.

Alabama and Pennsylvania will no doubt vote alike at the approaching election, to which a dangerous movement north of this imparts more than the usual importance that attaches to the choice of the Chief Executive Magistrate of this great country. And I think you may rely in the South on a sufficient majority in this control State, always ready and resolved to keep off from you, and prevent any encroachments of the Delaware river, of that *English* folly, which is well treated in the enclosed extracts I send you, (in the original as sent to me from a valued friend in England,) that has long misled the sagacious people (at any rate, many of them) of New England. Most of the principles of the Democratic party have been concocted by the Whig party. Democracy means a principle—Why does not, but is tho mere denomination of a party, of which I mean to say nothing further than stating that all advancing latterly, many of them, to the progressive principles of the Democratic platform, the Whigs, in large numbers, have joined the ranks of the Democrats. In this way, the two great, if not only matters left in dispute, are the fundamental doctrines of slavery and currency, on both of which, at each of the late presidential elections, the Democrats North and South have been nearly always united—are now, and will be forever. United on the former, for our principles never cease, however, to try that point constances to get into place, generally with come, frequently with great; appearances of sincerity and rectitude. We have had to do with more honor, dignity, and historical characters, to live and die upon, than ten thousand mere office-distributing Presidents could give, and announced the Amen cord for the English doctrine of slavery, and, should any success attend his backsliding, must, by force of circumstances, abandon the Democratic for the Whig party. The currency—that leading the future to say nothing of his Presidency but that it was a despicable Albany rogency for the distribution of the spoils of office, with a rapidity of rotation among the wretched mendicants equally ruinous to them and their country.

I wish I could assure you, gentlemen, that Pennsylvania will not be again nominated by the grovelling avarice which such partisans substitute for ambition. But I believe I may confidently assure that at any rate the American principles of slavery and currency, a large majority of this State remain steadfast to the platform laid down in Baltimore and Philadelphia for the United States. And the *patriot* union is in no danger of the rupture which the Buffalo agitators would prefer to their party defeat. That the *national* or individual principle will soon take place, which the English journals I send you extracts from foretell, is, I think, to be the certain result and just reward of the folly of the Eastern host of office, not power. I wish the South success in the reaction of *that* emancipation, that they may hold their property, cultivate *and fehriate* their own labor, and not have their knaves, misleading fools to reduce your noble Alabama to the miserable degradation brought by Yankee Democracy.

I am, gentlemen, your humble servant,

C. J. INGERSOLL.

Messrs. Benjamin Fitzpatrick, Alvin A. McWhorter, Seth Barnes, Reuben Hill, and N. S. Graham, Committee of Invitation.

Mr. Ingersoll was not re-nominated for Congress at the last October election in Pennsylvania—he had leave to retire to private life—from which it appears that he is not quite so long-lived as his "Semipternal party," notwithstanding his two "cardinal principles."

THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1848.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, and passed a bill for the relief of John P. Skinner, and the legal representatives of lease Green, which, after consideration, was laid aside to be reported to the House.

The Committee next proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the relief of the legal representatives of Joseph Sanchez, and therein provided for the payment of the sum of $1,000 to the individuals named, the value of a slave transported with the Seminole Indians to the West, by order of General Jesup.

The Committee on Military Affairs, who reported the bill, accompanied it with two reports—the majority report, by Mr. Dickey, and the other a minority report, by Messrs. Dickey, Wilson, Fisher, and Marvin—both of which reports agree in the following statement of the facts—

"It is thus proved that Pacheco was the owner of a negro slave named Lewis, who was hired by an officer of the army, duly authorized from his superior, and employed as a servant in the ill-fated command of Major Dade; that he was one of the few survivors of the disastrous defeat of that command, and remained in captivity among the Indians, until the spring of 1837, when he accompanied Jumper, a Seminole chief, to one of the military posts in Florida; that he was then claimed by his owner; and the military commander in whose control he was refused to deliver him to his owner, and ordered that he be sent with the Indians to the West, because he deemed his transportation proper, inasmuch as he was considered capable of exercising an injurious influence over the Indians; and that, in pursuance of this order, he was transported to the West, and his owner thereby deprived of his value."

The majority report presents an elaborate argument in favor of the claim; and the minority report, besides arguing the constitutional objection to the payment of the bill, contended that Congress never had recognised property in man, except in one instance, and in that the bill was allowed to pass by an oversight.

The bill being under consideration, Mr. Dickey addressed the Committee in opposition.

After some conversation upon a point of order, the Committee rose, without taking action upon the bill, and

The House adjourned to Wednesday next.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1848.

SENATE.

No business of general public interest was transacted to-day.

The House of Representatives did not sit today.

SUPREME COURT.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1848.—No. 17. B. McLaughlin, appellant, vs. The Bank of Potomac. Argument continued by Messrs. Dallas and Bradley for the appellee, and by Mr. Bront for the appellant.

Adjourned.

DECEMBER 19.—William P. Lynde, Esq., of Wisconsin, admitted an attorney and counsellor of this Court.

No. 19. T. L. Mace *et* J. Wells. In error to the Supreme Court of Vermont.

Mr. Justice McLean delivered the opinion of this Court, reversing the judgment of the said Supreme Court, and remanding this cause for further proceedings in conformity to the opinion of this Court.

No. 17. B. McLaughlin, appellant, *vs.* Bank of Potomac. Argument concluded by Mr. Brent for the appellant.

No. 3. James Norris, plaintiff in error, *vs.* the City of Boston. Argument commenced by Mr. Prescott Hall for the plaintiff in error.

Adjourned.

DECEMBER 20.—No. 2. James Norris, plaintiff in error, *vs.* the City of Boston. Argument continued by Mr. Ashmun for the defendant in error.

Adjourned.

DECEMBER 21.—Ambroso L. Jordan, Esq., of New York, admitted an attorney and counsellor of this Court.

No. 2. James Norris, plaintiff in error, *vs.* the City of Boston. Argument continued by Messrs. Ashmun and Davis for the defendants in error.

Adjourned.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE—1849.

G. R. GRAHAM, J. R. CHANDLER, AND J. R. TAYLOR, EDITORS.

THE January number of Graham's Magazine—the first number of the New Volume—is now ready for the mails and for sale at our office. The Publishers, in their Salutatory, while expressing satisfaction in the extraordinary success with which their efforts to elevate the character of the periodical literature of the country have been crowned, respectfully offer a brief account of their intentions for the New Volume. It is well known that no other Magazine ever published in the United States approaches, much an array of illustrious contributors as Bryant, Longfellow, Halleck, Willis, Fay, Simms, constitute alone a corps greater than any ever before seen in a single work. An examination of our last volumes will show that these distinguished writers have not been the only ones whose contributions ought to the host they have given to the world. They, with our other Contributors, fill every number and every page with their productions; and several eminent authors have been secured, whose names in no degree will be required to be added to the list. Of course, therefore, all attempts to compete with Graham's Magazine, in its literary character, will be unsuccessful. In every department, it will be sustained in the country will be enlisted, and no effort spared to maintain its present reputation as the leading literary periodical of America.

TERMS.

Great inducements to Postmasters and Clubs, unequalled by those of any other Establishment.

For three dollars remitted, (post paid,) money in the States from which it is remitted,) one copy of Graham's for one year, and magnificent portraits, on proof sheets, of Gen. Taylor, Gen. Scott, Commodore Jones, and Hon. John Quincy Adams. These pictures, properly framed, will make a valuable set of parlor or library pictures. They are not mere fancy heads of military signals, by the best artists, and are of themselves worthy the price of the subscription and postage. Subscribers will have the option of the subscriber remitting three dollars, we will send any three of these Pictures, or Mrs. Ellet's popular works, or a magnificent print, from the burin of a celebrated engraver.

For two dollars, two copies yearly, and a set of the portraits above named, to each subscriber.

For ten dollars, ten copies yearly, and a copy of the Magazine to the postmaster or other person forming the club.

For twenty dollars, twenty copies, and a set of the portraits to each subscriber, and a copy of the Magazine to the person forming the club.

Address, post paid,

GRAHAM & PETERSON,
Philadelphia.

DAGUERREOTYPES.

PLUMBE NATIONAL DAGUERREAN GALLERY OF ART.—Mr. Plumbe, the inventor of the process awarded the gold and silver medals, four first premiums, and the highest honors at the Fairs of the Massachusetts, the New York, and Pennsylvania Institutes, and numerous other the most splendid colored Daguerreotypes and best apparatus ever exhibited.

Portraits taken in exquisite style, without regard to weather, in cloudy as well as in fair days.

The above notice is a complaint of fact, not the mere assertion of interest.

New York, 251 Broadway; Philadelphia, 136 Chestnut street; Boston, 75 Court street; Washington, Pennsylvania Avenue; Baltimore street; Washington, Pennsylvania Avenue; Petersburg, Va.; Augusta, Richmond Hall; Albany, Broadway, Fourth and Walnut, and 176 Main street; Saratoga, Spring; Newbury; Paris, 127 Vieille Rue du Temple; Liverpool, 32 Church street.

Jan. 7.

LAW OFFICE, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

SPENCER & NORTH, *Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Syracuse, New York.*

Office, Stanard Buildings. ISRAEL S. SPENCER.
Jan. 28.—tf JOHN W. NORTH.

JUST PUBLISHED,

POSITION and Duties of the North with regard to Slavery, by Andrew F. Peabody. Reprinted from the Christian Examiner of March, 1848. An interesting and well-executed pamphlet of 22 pages. Price, 10 cents single, $1 per dozen, $7 per hundred. For sale at the Depository, 61 John street.

Feb. 3. WILLIAM HARNED.

LIBERTY ALMANAC FOR 1849,

JUST published by the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and for sale at their Depository at the following rates:

For one thousand copies	$25.00
For one hundred copies	3.00
For one dozen copies	50
For a single copy	6

It is confidently hoped that the friends of Liberty throughout the country will do all that they can to give this valuable work an extensive circulation. It has been carefully prepared, with special reference to the present highly important crisis in our affairs. Let the Anti-Slavery men take place, diffusion of valuable information on the great question of Slavery, which now engages the attention of our entire nation.

Orders, enclosing the cash, will be promptly executed, and should be addressed to the Depository, 61 John street.

WILLIAM HARNED,
No. 61 John street, New York.

Dec. 14.

LUDGATE LETTER TO DOMESTIC EVILS.

A LETTER to the Right Rev. I. Silliman Ives, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of North Carolina: occasioned by his late Address to the Convention of his Diocese. By WILLIAM JAY. Third edition.

The famous letter of Sidney Smith, addressed to the memorable letter, published in the National Era in 1847, will be remembered. Now that Dr. Ives has been unmercifully exposed by the direction of the Executive Committee of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and is now for sale at $2.50 per hundred, or three cents single.

Orders, accompanied by the cash, and directing by what conveyance they may be forwarded, will be promptly executed by WILLIAM HARNED,

April 13. 61 John Street, New York.

GLENHAVEN WATER CURE.

THIS new and commodious establishment for the treatment, by the Water, of Diseases, is open to receive Patients. It is situated at the head of Skaneateles Lake, ten miles north of the village, and the same distance by land from the city of Seneca, in the State of New York. The house is large, commodious, and newly built. The springs are four in number, three of them on the east and one on the west side of the lake, six hundred feet above its level. They are pure, soft, very cold, and abundant. The scenery is very romantic, and the situation, for the invalid, delightfully inviting. Dr. S. O. Gridley, a regular and liberally educated physician, resides at the establishment, and will give their attention exclusively to those seeking relief from the Water Cure. Dr. Jackson has also his charge of the business and house department; an I all letters addressed to him, at Skaneateles Lake, or to Seneca, will be addressed to Mr. Jackson, and the postage paid, when they will receive due attention. A general supervision of the management of the establishment will be performed by the wife of a young lady who has been greatly benefited under the hydropathic treatment. The accommodations will, for the winter, some fifteen or twenty patients. Our sitting room and dining hall are spacious, and Patients are provided wishing to try the Water treatment had better apply without delay, as the accommodations will be limited to their successful with summer treatment, and in many cases greatly benefited under the winter treatment; and as many cases greatly assure the best opportunities for location as regular rooms.

Terms, $5 per week, payable in advance. Patients wishing fire other than in the sitting room, can have one in their rooms, but will be charged each one dollar per week for the same. Patients wishing to have a horse and chaise in them, will pay ten dollars per week, payable weekly. Washing and lodging will be furnished at the same rate at places. Each patient must have one linen sheet a yard and a half square, two woollen blankets, three cotton sheets, four towels, and old linen for bandages.

JACKSON, GLEASON, & CO.

Glenhaven, December 1, 1847. April6.

UNCONSTITUTIONALITY OF SLAVERY.

BY LYSANDER SPOONER. Price 1st and 2d. Published by JOSIAH MACY, Nantucket, and for sale, at the publisher's prices, at the Depository of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, No. 61 John street, New York, 75 cents each part, or 50 cents bound together.

August 10.—tf. WILLIAM HARNED, Agent.
61 John street.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

OFFICIAL ELECTION RETURNS.

ILLINOIS.

Counties.	1848. Taylor.	Cass.	V. B.	1844. Clay.	Polk.
Adams -	1132	1192	264	1256	1486
Alexander	101	212	3	81	62
Bond	260	371	43	504	622
Boone	411	405	33	395	306
Brown	408	666	30	329	554
Bureau	376	1053	266	309	378
Calhoun	215	257	3	207	245
Carroll	526	1033	116	1261	
Cass	761	724	11	428	600
Champaign	313	653		328	272
Christian	182	254		182	216
Clark	743	759	27	625	776
Clay	207	306		225	316
Clinton	351	431	5	341	537
Coles	877	1044	8	727	852
Cook	1708	1622	2,139	1119	2305
Crawford	600	650		506	579
Cumberland*	190	236		191	189
De Kalb	323	570		307	293
De Witt	303	393	30	317	351
Dupage	1013	1053	289	1272	1161
Edgar	889	816	43	741	815
Edwards	264	313	19	388	395
Effingham	99	159		148	146
Fayette	407	492		401	503
Franklin	472	534		503	634
Fulton	1635	1681	371	1431	1432
Gallatin	225	356	8	350	413
Greene	873	1128	36	1040	1247
Grundy	329	376	6	182	223
Hamilton	185	278		125	173
Hancock	1007	1177	97	1170	1046
Hardin	231	287		156	165
Henry	536	930	228	1147	1056
Henderson	308	294	65	328	304
Iroquois	378	702	28	394	361
Jackson	177	357	3	327	351
Jasper	154	228		143	276
Jefferson	213	298		213	346
Jersey	530	651	38	566	548
Jo Daviess*	1177	1451	151	1414	1263
Johnson	67	220		38	332
Kane	850	1781	257	1535	1346
Kendall	382	578	238	1048	1046
Knox	1035	1777	582	979	1207
Lake	520	777	382	836	1000
La Salle	852	1238	353	1511	1610
Lawrence	461	512		511	511
Lee	330	367	135	244	315
Livingston	82	1044	4	1036	1051
Logan	465	569	4	1042	1033
Macon	465	953	5	1042	1328
Macoupin	730	898	96	941	1032
Madison	1139	1491	162	1411	1433
Marion	327	379	11	183	223
Marshall	305	373	41	337	383
Mason	304	427	7	358	358
Massac	209	305		258	268
McDonough	639	1046	23	1077	1031
McHenry	618	788	1066	893	668
McLean	752	1277	94	1187	1064
Menard	605	808	97	1037	1021
Mercer	432	1041	4	1037	721
Monroe	355	546		404	461
Montgomery	393	1022	7	1035	1021
Morgan	1372	1399	15	1045	1021
Moultrie	248	391		1042	1021
Ogle	676	1170	414	1095	883
Peoria	1101	1361	1068	532	1889
Perry	299	411	11	1042	1021
Piatt	132	138		1042	1130
Pike	1019	1402	152	1411	1021
Pope	224	251		203	338
Pulaski	91	101		90	108
Putnam	266	345	239	278	268
Randolph	750	1021	300	714	1071
Richland*	261	501	1	1042	1021
Rock Island	503	651	90	866	327
Sangamon	1283	1830	97	1271	1021
Saline *	137	328			
Schuyler	402	1042		1042	1021
Scott	738	649	15	670	640
Shelby	537	652	15	1042	1021
Stark	244	1174	81	1042	1021
Stephenson	770	1042	11	1042	1021
St. Clair	1469	2023	93	1662	1021
Tazewell	1057	1053	96	1042	1021
Union	466	1042	56	1042	1021
Vermilion	942	1042	56	1042	1021
Wabash	252	1042	56	1042	1021
Warren	1057	1042	56	1042	1021
Washington	501	1042	56	1042	1021
Wayne*	220	1042	56	1042	1021
White	671	1042	56	1042	1021
Whiteside	391	1042	56	1042	1021
Will	713	1042	56	1042	1021
Woodford	185	1042	56	1042	1021
Winnebago	1056	1042	56	1042	1021
Williamson	211	1042	56	1042	1021
Totals	53,215	56,629	15,934	45,716	58,096

* In each of these counties there are a few votes returned as having been cast for Taylor and Fillmore and Cass and Butler ticket, without naming the Electors.

MICHIGAN.

	1848. Taylor.	Cass.	F. B.	1844. Clay.	Polk.	Birney.
Allegan	474	501	174	378	409	114
Barry	342	362	93	328	346	61
Berrien	653	1137	176	1042	1021	
Branch	665	1094	90	841	889	89
Calhoun	1251	1407	276	1042	1021	
Cass	783	902	101	760	716	69
Chippewa	51	63	5			
Clinton	313	340	151	255	287	19
Eaton	556	546	106	1042	1021	
Genesee	772	823	315	733	676	183
Hillsdale	1027	1292	303	1042	1021	
Ingham	473	622	302	1042	1021	108
Ionia	779	1042	277	1042	1021	
Jackson	969	1547	418	1042	1021	
Kalamazoo	1010	840	403	1042	1021	273
Kent	852	958	337	876	876	33
Lapeer	369	532	205	369	542	84
Lenawee	1085	1042	1042	1042	1021	
Livingston	764	1128	289	687	1021	108
Macomb	51	1042	77	1042	1021	
Manistee	855	1210	201	1042	1021	
Monroe	1042	1042	1042	1042	1021	
Oakland	1042	2231	663	2235	2253	277
Ottawa	142	169	53	67	116	17
Saginaw	148	183	42	107	107	2
Shiawassee	981	1235	102	1042	1021	96
St. Clair	1205	811	1042	1042	1021	57
St. Joseph	803	1011	448	1042	1021	54
Van Buren	1042	1042	1042	1042	1021	
Washtenaw	2023	2891	917	2327	2243	346
Wayne	3244	3301	530	2215	2737	192
Totals	18,758					

Total vote for Taylor -	53,910
Total vote for Cass -	50,687
Total vote for Van Buren	10,389

1844.

Total vote for Clay	24,337
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